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REGD. NO. B. 1035

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

VOL. XXII NO. 264 BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

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INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

Democrats Capture Both Houses In U. S.

Congress Relations With Ruling Princes

ONE OF FRIENDLINESS & NON-INTERFERENCE

Rajen Babu Calls For Reciprocity Of Treatment

PATNA, Nov. 7.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, has issued the following statement regarding the attitude of the Congress towards the Indian States:—

The Congress attitude was defined at the Calcutta Session in 1928.

No occasion has arisen since then to make any pronouncement on the Congress attitude. Therefore, the Calcutta resolution must be taken as the Congress policy.

The resolution runs as follows: "This Congress urges on the Ruling Princes in Indian States to introduce responsible government based on representative institutions in the States, and immediately issue proclamations or enact laws guaranteeing the elementary and fundamental rights of citizenship, such as the rights of Association, Free Speech, Free Press and Security of Person and Property. This Congress further assures the people of the Indian States of its sympathy with and support to their legitimate and peaceful struggle for the attainment of full responsible government in the States.

TRAVANCORE BAN.

"My attention has also been drawn to a circular of the Travancore Government in which responsible leaders are supposed to have disapproved of Congressmen in Indian States forming Congress Committees. So far as I am aware, no responsible Congress leader has expressed such an opinion.

On the contrary, there will be surprise in Congress circles, if Congress activities, specially of a constructive nature, not inconsistent with the laws of the State, in which committees will be formed, were prohibited.

The traditional attitude of the Congress has been one of friendliness towards Indian States and non-interference with their administrations, and it is but meet to expect reciprocity from the States. —A. P.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

Sardar Patel's Election Campaign In Bihar

CHAPRA, Nov. 7.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here this morning with Miss Maniben Patel and addressed a huge public meeting in the Municipal Compound at 8 a.m. He exhorted the audience to vote for Mr. Satnarain Singh, a Congress candidate. He asked the people to stand by the Congress and to support the Congress candidates.

He traced the history of the Communal Award from the Round Table Conference and the formation of the Nationalist Party and asked the people to vote for principles and not for candidates.

A huge majority signified support to the Congress candidates who would follow the orders of the Working Committee.

The party is proceeding to the interior on an election tour.—United Press.

"ZEMINDAR" PRESS CONFISCATED

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

The Government this evening confiscated the Mansur Steam Press, belonging to the "Daily Zemindar," where that paper had hitherto been printed.

Recently a security of Rs. 3,000 was demanded from the "Zemindar" and Rs. 1,000 from the Mansur Press. Meantime, another alleged objectionable article appeared in the "Zemindar," and the confiscation is said to be the sequel to it.—A.P.

New Assembly To Meet On January 21.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

It is learnt that the new Assembly will meet on or about January 21.—United Press.

GERMANY TO PROTEST

BERLIN, Nov. 7.

The Government instructed their Ambassadors at London, Paris, Rome and Brussels to protest to the respective Foreign Offices against the employment of the French Troops in the Saar area and re-state the attitude of the German Government on the treatment of the Saar problem.—Reuter.

PRINCE GEORGE IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Takes Oath Of Allegiance As Duke Of Kent

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 7

With historic ceremonial amid a large attendance of peers, Prince George was formally introduced in the House of Lords this afternoon taking his seat as the Duke of Kent. The Peeresses gallery and all other vacant spaces in the House were crowded. Their Majesties' thrones were uncovered for the ceremony, a gilded seat being placed to the left of the Queen's throne for the Duke of Kent. The procession led by Black Rod and other officials, entered the Lords after prayers followed by the Duke of York, the Duke of Kent, the Prince of Wales, all clad in ducal robes. The Duke of Kent was introduced by his brothers. He handed summons to the Lord Chancellor and finally took the oath of allegiance in a firm clear voice signing the roll as "Kent."

HEAVY CARGO OF J. P. C. REPORTS

"Viceroy Of India" To Deliver Goods; Preference For Indian Consumers

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Twenty thousand copies of the Select Committee's report are now "en route" to India.

Following the authorisation of simultaneous publication, ten thousand copies were immediately despatched to Marseilles and caught s.s. "Viceroy of India."

Another ten thousand which were sent to Tilbury caught "Strathnaver".

The former consignment form the supply for original publication throughout India.

Supplies by "Strathnaver" constitute the reserve.

The price of the report is fixed in India at eight annas, with a view to ensuring widest availability.

The price in England is not yet fixed, but probably it will be about five shillings.

The authorities in India will be responsible for custody and distribution of copies when they reach Bombay. This should enable the publication of the report in Indian morning papers on the 22nd, as in Britain.

The report consists three volumes. The first volume constitutes the report proper, second, proceedings and the third, records consisting mainly of new memoranda by the Secretary of State.

STOP PRESS

NAVAL TALKS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The British and Japanese representatives at Naval talks held a meeting for an hour and half in the Prime Minister's room in the House of Commons in the afternoon and further discussed Japanese naval proposals.

It is learned that the meeting produced no modification of the Japanese plan.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN PREMIERSHIP.

CAIRO, Nov. 7.

The offer of Premiership to Messim Pasha was conditional on his maintaining the present regime.

The new Premier is not likely to call a general election before 1936 when the present Parliamentary term will end.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN CONVERSION LOAN.

RUGBY, Nov. 7.

The underwriting began to-day for another big Australian Conversion loan. Nine issues totalling £14,601,806 are involved. The new issue will bear interest at 3 1/4 per cent. It will be priced at 99 per cent. and will mature in thirty to forty years. The lists will open and close on Friday.—B. O. W.

MORROW CASTLE DISASTER FINDINGS

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

Deaths in Morrow Castle are attributed in the report of the Steamboat Inspection Service Enquiry to the rapid spread of fire due to the delay in giving fire-alarm, ineffectiveness of fire alarm, failure to mark "exits" properly and the delay of officers in sending out S.O.S.

There is no evidence of incendiarism, and it is impossible to state the exact cause of fire.

The report recommends a more extensive use of fire resisting material in ship building, greater care by steamship inspectors and formation of an organisation in Washington to assure that all laws pertaining to construction of ships are observed.

EGYPT'S NEW PREMIER

Messim Pasha Who Had Narrowly Escaped From Extremists

CAIRO, Nov. 7.

Messim Pasha accepted the Premiership following the resignation of Yehia Pasha.

When Premier in 1920-21, Messim Pasha had to face considerable opposition from many quarters owing to his co-operation with British authorities.

On one occasion he narrowly escaped death when political extremists threw a bomb at his motor car.—Reuter.

NOTICE

To-day being the Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

SIR L. GRAHAM'S MISSION OVER

Minor Changes To India Reform Bill After J. P. C. Report

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

From private advices received from London it is learnt that Sir Lancelot Graham, Secretary Legislative Department will arrive in Bombay on January 10 and in Delhi on 12th.

Sir Lancelot left Simla for London in the middle of last June in connection with the publication of the Joint Select Committee's Report and with his local knowledge for helping Mr. Maurice Gawyer the Parliamentary draftsman who has been charged with the drafting of the Indian Reform Bill.

It is also learnt that the main outline of the bill has been already prepared and some minor changes will be introduced after the official publication of the Joint Select Committee Report.—United Press.

RADIO CURE FOR TERRORISTS

Network Of Broad Casting Stations Planned In Midnapore And Jessore

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

The "United Press" understands that Midnapore and Jessore will form the first two centres of the network of broadcasting stations which the Government of India contemplates to set up for fighting the menace of terrorism and speeding up the rural welfare work.

Two Marconi sets for the purpose have been requisitioned, and experts are at present busy experimenting with them. The actual work of broadcasting commence within a short time. —United Press.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Members' Estimate

(SPECIAL FOR "THE CHRONICLE")

New York, Nov 7

The American cotton crop as estimated by the members of the New York Cotton Exchange is 95,51,000 bales.

RED ANNIVERSARY IN MOSCOW

(Special Cable)

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.

The Seventeenth Anniversary of the Revolution was celebrated throughout Russia with military and civil parades, at which speeches were made amid the booming of cannons firing, salutes and the roar of aeroplanes. All traffic was stopped in Moscow, where the streets were crowded with hundreds of thousands of citizens surging towards Red Square.

LONDON, Nov. 7

In the House of Commons the First Lord of Admiralty stated that the King hoped to review the fleet off Spithead on July 16 next in connection with his silver jubilee. In addition to the home fleet and part reserve fleet several units of the Mediterranean fleet probably will be present.

The King on board the 'Victoria' and "Albert" lead the fleet to sea after review.—Reuter.

FINANCE MEMBER SEES SILVER LINING

Good Signs Of Trade Revival

Sir James Grigg, Finance Member to the Government of India, left Bombay for Delhi by the Frontier Mail on Wednesday evening.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" as to when the Reserve Bank will start working, Sir James said he could not tell definitely the time, as they had not yet reached the stage to make any public statement.

Asked as to what he thought of the trade revival in India, he said, it was decidedly better than what it was six months ago, when he came to India. He was hopeful that the next year it would be still better, as there were distinct signs of improvement all over the world.

He did not like to make any further statement, he humourously said, as it would tantamount to anticipating his budget, and he did not wish to be a prophet about future events.

Before leaving for Delhi, Sir James Grigg, Finance Member of the Government of India, was the guest of honour at a Tea Party by Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the President of the Motion Picture Society of India at the Film City, Tardeo, on Wednesday evening. Among those present were also the Hon. Sir Pheroze C. Sethna, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir C. V. Mehta and Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S.

Sir James Grigg was received by Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. V. G. Motwane, Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy and Mr. K. S. Hirlekar. After the introduction, he was taken round the Studio and several pieces of different "talkie" films were shown to him. He then discussed the position of the film industry with Mr. Jadhav, Sir P. C. Sethna, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Fazalbhoy and others. Mr. Jadhav urged for a reduction of import duty on raw cinema films and also on the sound projectors. Sir James Grigg after hearing the grievances promised to give his sympathetic consideration.

Republicans Routed

AFFRAY AND SHOOTING IN ELECTION

N.R.A. Gets Clear Right Of Way

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

The extent of the great Republican defeat is shown by the fact that Democrats now command two-thirds majority in the Senate, the figures of strength of the parties now being:

DEMOCRATS	66
REPUBLICANS	22
FARM LABOURITE	1
PROGRESSIVE	1

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Democrats are equally sweeping the country for the House of Representatives, where Democrats have now 231 seats, Republicans 79, Farmer Labour 1, and Progressive 1 with 127 results not yet declared.—Reuter.

RIOTOUS ELECTION SCENES

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

President Roosevelt has won a clear "right of way" for his new deal for two years more as a result of the elections. This is conceded even by Republicans watching the early returns roll in from the Eastern Middlewest states along pro-Democrat lines.

The nation polled amid a welter of charges and counter-charges by both sides of intimidation, violence, illegal registrations and other breaches of electoral law. Many arrests were made notably in Pennsylvania where feeling was very bitter after an affray in Hazelton where four people died as a result of wounds from machine-gun fire.

A 60 year old man was shot dead in West Union, Ohio, in an election quarrel, making seven deaths all over the country during the elections.

In Seattle one Negro was killed in an election riot, and several Negroes were beaten up because they attempted to vote.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THEIR WORST DEFEAT ON RECORD

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

Election returns show that the Republicans have had the worst defeat on record.

The latest figures for the House of Representatives are:

Democrats 221.
Republicans 62.
Farmer Labour 1.
Progressives 3.
Undeclared 148.

Hitherto Democrats gained 14 seats, and Republicans 8.

For the Senate, for which only one-third of the new members are to be elected, 19 Democrats, 3 Republicans, 1 Farmer Labour and 1 Progressive returned. Eleven results are yet to come.

Democrats gained 8 seats and Republicans 3.—Reuter.

DEMOCRATS DOING WELL

LATER.

Democrats are doing equally well in the state elections. Democrats gained control of the New York State Legislature for the first time in 20 years.

Governor Lehman's majority in New York City, between 700 and 800 thousand exceeds President Roosevelt's majority when he stood for Governorship.—Reuter.

Lehman's Re-Election As Governor Of New York

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

Hitherto six Democrats and two Republicans have been elected to the Senate, and 130 Democrats and 20 Republicans to the House Representatives. The Democratic States are remaining solidly democrat. Some Republican States are wobbling badly. Republicans concede that Mr. Lehman will be re-elected Governor, New York. Early returns from California show that Merriam is leading by 20,000 over the Socialist candidate Mr. Upton Sinclair.

5 KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Nov. 7.

Five were killed when a Lufthansa freight 'plane crashed at Gross Nakitt on the Koenigsberg-Berlin route shortly after leaving Danzig.

The pilot and all the crew were dead.

NEPALESE LEGATION AT LONDON

Accords Reception To East India Association Members

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Members of the East India Association were accorded reception at Nepalese legation at which General Shumshere Jung delivered his first speech since the establishment of Legation. He pointed out that Nepal owing to her isolated geographical position was unable to contribute substantially to stabler world conditions but every step towards strengthening the international friendship was a step forward.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Educated young man of 25, of very respectable family holding Government Post desires suitable match, girl must be fair Hindu accomplished. No caste restriction Samajist Marathi-speaking preferred. Apply immediately Box No. 3208, "Bombay Chronicle."

29. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted competent Circle Officers on Rs. 150—20—350 plus office allowance with excellent future prospects to open district offices and organise sale of tea. Apply with postage. OLYMPIA TEA COMPANY, 162, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. (3202).

Wanted Immediately Permanent Way Inspector Railway experience. Apply "Attitic" Service Bureau, Fourth floor, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road.—(3211)

Wanted—Hindu Lady Doctor Gujerati knowing as House Surgeon for Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home. Write with pay, testimonials, Honorary Secretary, Balaji Road, Surat. (3208).

Wanted Child's Nurse also Sick Nurse proficient Midwifery for Palace (Hindu or Indian Christian). Apply Box No. 3205 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—For Overseas Permanent Way Inspectors, Station Masters, Signallers, Guards, Carriage-Examiners, Mechanical Engineers and Accountants. Apply to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, (3057).

Wanted an experienced Bill-Collector and Clerk, State nationality, age, previous experience, qualifications, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 3201 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified Midwife B. P. N..A., for Cutch-Mandvi Maternity Home. Apply Damodar Anandji, Karwar Street, Fort. (3199).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted failed G. D. A.'s and Bank Clerks to join LAKMI TUTORIAL & COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE (Government Recognised), Noor Buildings, Dadar, for rapid revision courses for R. A. Final and Institute of Bankers Examinations, 1935. Sessions commence 12th November. (3213)

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal, B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3650)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Why be disappointed? When you are in need of money, apply to: Universal Loan Agency, 76, Khetwadi, 10th Lane, Bombay 4. (3165)

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted District Agents on Rs. 40,- per mensem plus allowance to propagate Hire Purchase business. Best prospects. Must pay nominal cost of samples. Apply to:—The Allianz Industrial Corporation Ltd., Tuticorin. (3206).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Madura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Don't Miss This Chance.—Renowned Astrologer Physiognomist, Mr. Dhariwal will guide you for all sorts of worries, job, love affairs, bad time and bad habit in fact. Charge Re. 1. At Dhobi Talao, Jer Mahal, Dinsha Mahal, above Kyani Co. (3210)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notice

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the erection of the Apasara in the compound of Babu Amichand Panalal Dehrasar at Ridge Road.

Plans, Particulars and Forms of Tender can be had from the undersigned.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. Closing date 16th November 1934.

MASTER SATHE & BHUTA.
Chartered Architects.
41, Hamam Street, Fort,
Bombay.

9162

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 19157 in respect of 25 Ordinary shares Nos. 358820 to 358844 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Khoja Mohomed Hasham Chaman has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, Kera Cutch, 5th November, 1934.

3212

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

SUBSCRIBERS ARE REMINDED that the new Telephone Directory is available at all the Company's Exchanges in Bombay and Salsette and as it has been necessary to change many of subscribers numbers, it is IMPORTANT that the new Directory should be obtained and used at once.

LIST OF EXCHANGES.

Head Office, Telephone Building, Bastion Road entrance.

Bandra Exchange, St. Martin's Road.

Andheri Exchange, Murzbanabad, (Ghodbunder Rd.).

Gell Street Exchange, Byculla.

Ghatkoper Exchange, Hingwalla Lane.

Naigaum Exchange, Madhavdas Pasta Lane, Kingsway, Dadar

Thana Exchange, Navapada Road.

9169

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS FOR ANSWER-BOOKS

SEALED TENDERS for the supply, before the middle of February, 1935, of Answer-books and Blotting Papers as detailed below, for the University Examinations in 1935, are invited :—

7,00,000 Answer-books

50,000 Answer-books with two graph papers.

80 Reams of blotting paper (cut into pieces as per sample, each ream to consist of 8 bundles and each bundle to consist of 500 pieces).

2. Each Answer-book should contain 7 leaves of foolscap folio size, numbered and ruled on one side only in addition to one front page of instructions, each page to contain 24 blue ruled lines. The book should have one punched hole at the left hand top corner.

3. The paper to be used for the Answer-books should be at least 17 lbs. Double foolscap cream laid of good quality and of INDIAN MANUFACTURE. The weight of a ream of the Blotting Paper should be about 34 lbs., and the blotting paper should also be of INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

4. Quotations should be forwarded to the Registrar, University of Bombay, Esplanade Road, Bombay, in SEALED COVERS, superscribed "TENDER FOR ANSWER-BOOKS, ETC." so as to reach him not later than the 10th December, 1934. Further information can be had from the undersigned.

S. R. DONGERKERY.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 1st November, 1934.

9135.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

Tenders for the works of :—

1. Providing cement concrete foundation slabs and strips of sett-stone pavement on cement concrete foundation along portions of east and west approaches and the whole of southern approach and central portion of Victoria Bridge; and

2. providing cement concrete roadway along a portion of Tardeo Road from Clerk Road upto 327 towards the east, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1934.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees 5 each to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK,
Ag. City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1934.

9163

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, which was adjourned are required to attend at the High Court on FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 5th November, 1934.

9164

THE MASTERPIECE THAT CAN BOAST OF ITS GAY COLOURS is on at

KOHINOOR
CINEMA
DADAR (B. B.)

PRABHAT'S & INDIA'S 1ST MULTICOLOUR TALKIE

SAIRANDHREE

featuring
LEELA, VINAYAK, NIMBALKAR MANE

Matinee To-day at 2-45 p.m.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY TO SEE

PRABHAT'S 1ST TAMIL TALKIE

SITA KALYANAM

To-day at 9 and 11-15 a.m. only

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

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Contains latest prospectuses of all Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical, Marine, Automobile, Textile, Sanitary, Wireless, Aeronautical, Mining, Sound, Metallurgical Engineering Institutes
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MONDAY, 12th November, 1934, at 10 p. m.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
AND
LADY BRABOURNE
AND
IN THE DISTINGUISHED PRESENCE OF
THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
AND
LADY BEAUMONT
WADIA THEATRICALS
Will Present
SHAKESPEARE'S IMMORTAL TRAGEDY
Hamlet
AT THE
EMPIRE
THEATRE
Featuring:—
JAL J. KHAMBATA, MIRAVATI DEVI, DORAINE, WALLACE and others
Plan at The Theatre and S. ROSE & CO.
Tickets:—5-12; 4-8; 3-6; 2-4; 1-2; As. 9.

Another lovely woman vanished from the Earth! . . . Another beauty moulded to his desire!
WAS SHE WOMAN OR WAX? Solve it—if you dare!
This Divali will be long remembered by
"The Mystery of the
WAX MUSEUM"
Warner Bros.' Supreme Thriller Entirely in TECHNICOLOUR with
LIONEL ATWILL
FAY WRAY,
GLENDA FARRELL.
Daily At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
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POSITIVELY YOUR LAST CHANCE
to see two big shows at the price of one!
TO-DAY
AT 10 A. M. ONLY
Tolstoy's Immortal Classic
'Resurrection'
with
JOHN BOLES & LUPE VELEZ
and
"THE COHENS & KELLYS IN AFRICA"
with
CHARLIE MURRAY & GEO. SIDNEY
THE CARLTON
(LAMINGTON ROAD.)

TO-DAY! THIS WEEK
AGAIN IT IS
SULOCHANA
Who scores a triumph
In
"PIYA PIYARE"
A thrilling gripping fast moving drama.
with
D. BILLIMORIA, JILOO CHANDA, HADI JAMSHEDJI, GULAM MAHOMED, SAYED AHMED, GAZANVI and others.
Director:— CHAUDHARY
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

WHEN ASQUITH REFUSED TO RESIGN

London Journalist Throws Light On War-Time Cabinet Intrigues

Sunday, December 3rd, 1916, was a fateful day in the government of this country and the conduct of the War. Severe criticism had been aimed at Mr. Asquith's administration both in in the Cabinet and certain organs of the Press. Mr. Bonar Law was strongly in favour of forming a smaller War Council consisting of Ministers without portfolio, with the Prime Minister as President and Mr. Lloyd George as chairman, a condition being that when Mr. Asquith was able to attend—which would not be frequently—he would take the chair, otherwise Mr. Lloyd George would be permanent chairman. Mr. Bonar Law had the support of Unionist colleagues, also of Mr. Lloyd George, who contemplated resigning the post of War Minister if some such change were not quickly made. Mr. Asquith, however, was nettled by criticisms which had appeared in the "Daily Chronicle" and disposed to regard the whole move as a conspiracy to humiliate him.

ASQUITH TO RESIGN

On the Sunday morning, while Mr. Asquith was away at Walmer Mr. Bonar Law called a meeting of his colleagues in the Cabinet at his house, and they agreed that the best policy was for Mr. Asquith to resign, or at least for them to resign so that he would have the question of reconstruction entirely in his own hands. Their attitude was not intended to be hostile to the Prime Minister—on the contrary, it opened the way for an amicable arrangement whereby both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, each in his own way, could work in co-operation for the successful prosecution of the War.

Mr. Bonar Law was deputed to convey the terms of the arrangement to Mr. Asquith, but that most important communication, apparently, was never delivered. Why?

The question has perplexed many authorities intimately concerned. Mr. A. G. Gardiner subsequently declared that the "intrigue" by which Asquith was superseded—he resigned two days later, and Mr. Lloyd George formed a Government after Mr. Bonar Law had declined to do so—"could not have triumphed but for the fact that Asquith was never shown the terms of the resolution passed by his Conservative colleagues on the Sunday morning. Further, Bonar Law's failure to convey them to him—he had already shown them to Lord Beaverbrook—was one of the darkest blots on the page of history. Asquith was led to believe that his Conservative colleagues had come down on the side of Lloyd George, when the precise contrary was the fact."

BONAR LAW'S ACCOUNT

The actual reason is now disclosed in a biography of Sir Robert Donald, then editor of the "Daily Chronicle"—Robert Donald," by Mr. H. A. Taylor (Stanley Paul, 18s.). Mr Taylor quotes a note Sir Robert kept of an interview with Bonar Law at the time, in the course of which the latter said:—

"I went with the paper which we had drawn up and saw him (Mr. Asquith) early in the afternoon, on his return from Walmer. He did not like our proposals, and asked me to consider that the paper had not been delivered. I, therefore, did not deliver it.

"I saw my colleagues again that day, and we became anxious about the position."

Bonar Law further informed Sir Robert that he saw the Prime Minister the following day, Monday, and urged him, whatever he did, not to fall between two stools and indicated that I thought there was still a chance for him to keep the Government together if he acted promptly. On Tuesday morning Mr. Lloyd George telephoned to me to go to the War Office, to show me the letter which he had received from the Prime Minister...completely turning down the whole scheme and leaving Mr. Lloyd George no option but to resign.

At this interview with Sir Robert, Bonar Law also said that "he did not believe that during the crisis Mr. Lloyd George was planning to displace the Prime Minister, or even wanted it done. He wished to work with Mr. Asquith. They all believed that Mr. Asquith was necessary to national unity, and they were working towards maintaining him as the head of the Government."

Sir Robert's ultimate verdict was that Mr. Asquith knew the purport of the resolution, but preferred to think it had not been delivered. The Prime Minister had previously decided in his mind that any Government Mr. Lloyd George succeeded in forming would not last long, and he himself would be sent again. Sir Rovert asked him what his attitude would then be to Mr. Lloyd George and others. He replied firmly that "then Mr. Lloyd George would have to come in on 'my' terms."

Sir Robert, as editor of the principal Liberal newspaper, was in a position to throw light on the inner dissensions which led to this crisis; and in marshalling his memoranda—with frequent cross-references to Lord Riddell's "War Diary"—Mr. Taylor has performed a valuable service to political history, notwithstanding the subacid nature of some of his own comments.

NOT ILL-INFORMED

Sir Robert's career lends itself to romantic treatment. He was born on a Banffshire farm, and graduated to Fleet Street by way of Aberdeen and Edinburg, where he worked for local papers. "I am badly educated," he once declared, "but I don't admit to being ill-informed"; and in later years he spoke of the "long weary journey to school.....In sunshine, rain, sleet, or snow, we trudged miles over the rough country roads daily with the prospect of sitting for hours on the hard, rudely constructed benches of the classroom."

When W. T. Stead was conducting his sensational exposure of the White Slave Traffic, Donald was engaged to address wrappers of back numbers of the "Pall Mall Gazette," for which there was an exceptional demand at £1 per week. He was immediately promoted to shorthand clerk at £2, and within seven days to a reportership at £3.

A NEWSPAPER SALE

Mr. Taylor, however, is concerned more with the official executive side of his career. There is a rather sordid account of the manner in which the "Daily Chronicle" was sold for £1,500,000 over Sir Robert's head in 1918, precipitating his resignation from the editorship. He first heard the news from his news editor who said he had been told by Lord Riddell. Sir Robert laughed and said, referring to the owner:—

"Mr. Frank (Lloyd) can't do a thing like that. He promised that if he ever did think of parting with the paper he would give me the first option, and time to get my friends together. He is a good man: nothing would persuade him to do a thing like that."

"Not even for two million pounds?" he was asked.

"Not unless he first kept his word to me."

Sir Robert was deeply annoyed when he found the news to be correct, but walked out with £70,000 "for an interest which probably cost him a nominal amount."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald contributes a Foreword to a book which tells us yet a little more of the conflicting undercurrents which miraculously, as it seems, carried us to victory.—"John O'London's Weekly."

AUSTRALIA AND THE DAVIS CUP

May Not Enter In 1935 Unless Eastern Zone Is Formed

MELBOURNE, (By Mail).

Australia will not compete in the Davis Cup next year, according to Mr. Norman Brookes, president of the Lawn Tennis Association of Victoria, unless a new Eastern zone of the Davis Cup competition is formed.

At a meeting of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association Mr. Brookes explained that the reason for this was that the Australians wished to visit Japan and would place this visit before competition in the European zone of the Davis Cup competition. He said that they felt it their duty to return the visit of the Japanese team, especially as the latter were supporting the centenary championships. If an Eastern zone were formed it would be possible for Australia to visit Japan and compete in the Davis Cup competition as well, and for this reason among others, Mr. Brookes pressed for a new Eastern zone.

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No Evidence That God Interferes With Nature's 'Laws'

Dr. Barnes Tells Of "Miracles" Which He Accepts—And Which He Rejects

Dr. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham, preaching before the University of Cambridge in mail week, discussed miracles "psychological" and "material" and declared his acceptance of the former, which he defined as "mind-states which reveal the active presence of God." But, he said, adequate evidence for the existence of "material" miracles—"breaches of so-called laws of nature"—was not forthcoming.

Dr. Barnes, who chose as his text "In Him was life: and the life was the light of men" (St John 14), said that when he was an undergraduate the tradition still lingered that Greek and Latin were essential elements in culture. The influence of the great thinkers of Greco-Roman civilisation governed the approach of the New Testament, and, in consequence, the Christian religion was associated with what was best worth preserving in the greatest of past civilisations.

"The balance of study and of interest has shifted. The triumphs of scientific research interest us all. That view of the extent and development of the universe and of this earth which is the result of scientific inquiry is now accepted by all but ecclesiastical cranks. The leaders of scientific research, however limited their general culture may be, are world-famous. And rightly so. They, and men like them, have created the new understanding of man's place in the universe and they have proved themselves benefactors such as man has rarely known. Pure science is at the basis of the applied science which, in turn, has made possible inventions and discoveries which, especially in the last half-century have profoundly improved the conditions of human life.

"INFLUENCE OF SCIENCE"

"Because of such triumphs we rightly give to great men of science the esteem which leaders of progress deserve. Furthermore, since the great groups of studies to which we refer when we speak of science are of paramount importance in the material aspects of human culture, the methods and assumptions of science naturally exercise at the present time widespread influence upon human thought. The influence of science alike upon philosophy and religion is far-reaching.

"The primary assumption of scientific method is, I suppose, the uniformity of nature. Breaches of the so-called laws of nature do not occur. The man of science as such, makes no metaphysical assumptions. He may, or may not, believe that the laws of nature are laws of God, Creator, and Ruler of all. But, if he be a theist, he never finds God intervening to modify His laws.

"Of the existence of nature-miracle he can find no trace. Those of us who believe in God do so because we think that we find a unity of purpose and plan in the universe. We also think that the scheme of things would not to so great an extent be capable of explanation in terms which we find reasonable were it not that our minds are akin to the mind of its Creator.

"In such wise are we led to believe that the universe expresses the thought and will of One whom we do not wholly misrepresent as we fashion Him in our own likeness. But observation shows that God does not need to interfere with the working of the machine which He has made. The man of science is concerned with a natural world, where in Christian language, God's action is uniform. He knows nothing of supernatural interventions by which God is supposed to show His power.

MAN'S SPIRITUAL CAPACITY

"In thus repudiating the supernatural he does not, of course, repudiate the spiritual. All the higher thoughts and emotions of men belong to the realms of things spiritual. But the material and the spiritual alike belong to the natural order. Man is a product of nature's processes. His mind is the result of a slow evolutionary process from primitive beginnings which may possibly be placed a thousand million years ago.

"I personally believe that the mind of man has so specially developed that we can, albeit most imperfectly, understand the purpose of creation and the character of the Creator: there is thus some community of nature between God and man. But, however high may be the claims that we make for man's spiritual capacity, we make for man's spiritual capacity, do well to abandon the idea that there is a realm of supernature where God is revealed by special physical occurrences.

"If there be a God—as I believe—then the whole realm of things created is His realm. He can be seen, by the man who has eyes to see, everywhere. The uniformity of nature reveals His unchanging order. In those reactions between ourselves and the material world which we term sacramental, in that they deepen and strengthen our spiritual understanding, there are revelations of God. And in conscience, with its emphasis on righteousness and truth, God speaks, as it were directly.

"I myself have no doubt that God reveals Himself to those who wait upon Him. Were this feeling not both general and with some basis in truth the habit of prayer might be expected to cease. In such a matter, of course, a man can only speak at first hand from his own personal experience and he must allow that he may have been mistaken. But when the experience of wide groups of men seems to confirm the conclusions of the individual his belief ceases to be irrational.

ATTITUDE TO THE GOSPELS.

"Thus I accept what one may call 'psychological' miracles; mind-states exist which reveal the active presence of God. But adequate evidence for the existence of material miracles—breaches of so-called laws of nature—is not forthcoming. We may grant that God can work such miracles; the evidence that He does so is lacking.

"Belief that God does not interfere with the uniformities of nature which express His will is comparatively modern. It has grown strong as the triumphs of scientific method have spread. In our own generation it has at length become almost axiomatic. Naturally, it has profoundly influenced religious beliefs.

"A generation ago men had begun to approach the Old Testament with the assumption that the nature-miracles recorded therein were not objective facts. But only in our own time has it come about that in the approach to the Gospels the same assumption is made. In consequence their value as history is distrusted, and many teachers—especially in the elementary schools of the country—are reluctant to teach the Christian faith. Thus a situation has arisen which, though too commonly avoided by leaders of religious thought, is of fundamental importance.

"I myself feel that the argument against material miracles has become so strong that, whatever our private convictions, we had better not to attempt to overthrow it. Let us grant that in the Gospels we have the results of popular preaching and popular myth-making; that the records are not history in the modern sense, but in part results of imaginative meditation and religious enthusiasm. Do we thereby lose much worth keeping?

CHRISTIANITY'S APPEAL.

"When I was a young man I should have thought that the loss was great, almost overwhelming. As Hort said half a century ago, the appeal to credentials has always found favour because it seems so simple and effective. If we could point to external signs of supernatural power and knowledge in Christ and the apostles, it was only necessary when any particular doctrine was assailed to show that it came from those who had such knowledge. But is such apologetic, when closely examined, as satisfactory as it seems at first sight? In those notes appended to his Hulsean Lectures, which contain some of the most pregnant ideas of modern theology. Hort rightly inquired: 'Supposing the supernatural power and knowledge proved, what do they prove beyond themselves?'

"Meditation upon this inquiry has made me indifferent to the credentials termed miraculous. The fact is that the Christian faith must rest upon its appeal to the heart and mind of man. We believe Jesus to have been divine not because of His Virgin Birth—such births are common enough in the insect world—but because in Himself and in His teaching He seems to us to reveal God. There was a something in His spirit or personality which showed through His conflict with limitations which were His and are also ours; and this something is alike a source of wonder and inspiration to us.

"If there is, as I have previously suggested, some ground of union between God and man, then such a Divine indwelling as I believe we find in Jesus is not inconceivable. God could only save men by giving them a love of righteousness and truth, a desire for beauty and peace. Do not such desires come to the follower of Jesus? Are we then wrong in speaking of Him as Saviour?

"Some who have the not uncommon feeling that true mysticism must be beyond understanding will say that I am rationalising away the Christ of the Church's faith. It is not so. When we recognise in Jesus alike a Divine indwelling and a saving power we are preserving essentials. And, moreover, we emphatically preserve the distinctively Christian doctrine of God when we assert that the Man in whom the Creator was revealed became poor, set Himself to help those in need, knelt to wash men's feet, and was put to death by foes made by those passions of jealousy, greed, and fear which bid fair to destroy us all.

THE INFLUENCE OF CHRIST

"Grant that the miracle-working Christ, whose earthly life was bounded by the virgin birth and the empty tomb, was accepted by the second generation of Christians; did they value nothing else in the Gospel message? I would confidently assert that what they valued supremely were the inspiration to righteousness which came through Him and the revelation of God's loving care which they believed they found in Him.

"A child likes marvels, the gorgeous magic of imaginary supernatural power; the grown man sets aside such fancies and seeks spiritual reality. And if we today are at a state of growth when we too are beginning to disentangle spiritual reality from the myths which probably helped to preserve it, need we be troubled by our deepened understanding?

"Christ lives; it is well-nigh impossible to go to a meeting of the League of Nations Union and not feel His presence. Christ lives in our social legislation, in the best of our hospitals, in the men and women who up and down our land are as light shining in darkness. He lives and, moreover, He is extending His sway. The world over—and especially in the great civilisations of Eastern Asia—men feel the presence of His Spirit even though they do not call upon His name.

"What does it matter if old creed and dogmas and forms of worship dissolve as the influence of Christ increases? New symbols will be formed; new types of worship will help to bring men near to God. The old can be discarded like a torn garment; we lose nothing if the life that was in Jesus continues to be the light of men."—"Manchester Guardian."

SCARLET PIMPERNEL AS POLICE CHIEF

He Had Acted As Envoy To Underworld In Lindbergh Case

New York's Scarlet Pimpernel, Mr. Morris Rosner, surprised the public of New York last month by becoming Chief of Police of Long Beach, the fashionable summer resore on Long Island.

A swarthy, dark-eyed man of 40, with his face seamed by the scars of bullets, Rosner is reputed to have an unrivalled knowledge of New York's underworld of crooks, racketeers and gunmen.

He acted as an envoy to the underworld in the Lindbergh case, two years ago, and is reported to have called a conference of gang leaders.

Of Rumanian origin, he is supposer to have made a fortune in the real estate business and to have taken up crime detection as a hobby. He has had many hair-breadth escapes on confidential missions to the haunts of gangland chiefs.

To inquirers who expressed surprise that Rosner had been appointed Chief of Police, the Mayor of Long Beach said Rosner had lived 15 years in the town and was the best man for the job of all those suggested.

'CONCEITED' SCOT!

Professor Sarolea In Lighter Mood

"Scotsmen are conceited and provincial." This is the view of Professor Sarolea, formerly of Edinburgh University, who spoke at a rectorial election meeting held at Glasgow University in support of the candidature of M. Paderewski. The present Lord Rector, Mr. Compton Mackenzie, retired on Oct. 29.

"I would say that Paderewski as Lord Rector would do for the University what the Loch Ness monster has done for Scotland," he said. "You Scotsman imagine that this is the centre of the universe. Scotsmen have got many qualities, but they are an extraordinarily conceited people. They are conceited because they have become provincial. I realise that, after all, Scotland is becoming a sort of province or appendage of London, and the outside world is not very much interested in Scotland.

"Of course, I know the Loch Ness monster has certainly done a lot as a boost for the tourist industry," he added amid laughter, "but just imagine what Paderewski would mean to Scotland and as publicity for your university." If they elected him they would not only get a magnificent rectorial address but they would get a magnificent free concert.

Professor Sarolea also attacked the systems at Scottish univerities in his speech.

"Personally, I feel absolutely convinced that our universities are passing through what appears to be a period of decadence," he said. "I feel that the position of our Scottish universities and education is so serious that three years ago, as a protest against the suicidal policy followed by our universities and as a protest in favour of the necessary reforms, I threw in my resignation.

"Our faculties of arts are no longer university faculties. They are training colleges for the mass production of teachers. We have no longer ideals or educational policy. We have becemo, in fact, mere provincial colleges."

No Suffrage For Women In Italy

Only Career Recognised By Mussolini Is Production Of Little Fascists

Women under the regime of Premier Benito Mussolini are subjected daily to a tremendous bombardment of propaganda, divided under four headings:

1—Get married young.

2—Have children, many of them.

3—Create Italian styles and buy Italian clothes.

4—Have an Italian figure, that is be of the Mae West type. The slim woman is derided as a Donna Crisi (woman of the crisis), because it is believed she is not a childbearer.

To facilitate marriages, (writes the Rome correspondent of the Associated Press of America), the Government protects their jobs, gives them almost free honeymoons and distributes liberal dowries. To enable women to marry young, the law has been amended to permit girls of 16 to wed without the consent of their parents. To encourage childbearing, the Government contributes to the support of large families.

Fascism rigidly protects the family. Divorce is not permitted. Legal separations are possible, but may be obtained only with much difficulty.

The cause of suffrage for women is dead in Italy, and women have less chance to obtain the vote under Mussolini than they ever had.

In Government circles it is said that the Premier's opinion with reference to women in politics has not changed since his newspaper, Popolo D'Italia, Milan, said in an editorial seven years ago:

"We deny women the right to stand for election to political posts. We believe femininism to be one of the many democratic aberrations of the civil and political life of our times."

Although some slight progress has been made toward personal emancipation, Italian women are still well-guarded beings who, unless they are of the lower class, do not go out on the streets alone. They are hedged in by conventions. They do not go into business and very few are in the professions.

MEDICAL SERVICE FOR ALL

The Medical Practitioners' Union has issued a memorandum setting out details of a proposed national medical service to cover the whole population.

Among the recommendations are:

Medical benefit should be entirely removed from the sphere of the approved societies;

Unrestricted right of choice and change of doctor, subject to certain disciplinary arrangements; and

Consultations by general practitioners with colleagues shall be part of ordinary medical benefit (with safeguards).

Approximately 40,000,000 individuals would be provided by the State with medircal service.

H. G. WELLS ON HIMSELF

Breaking His Leg Marks A Turning Point In His Career

Experiment in Autobiography. Vol. I. By H. G. Wells, ((Gollancz and the Cresset Press. 10s. 6d) R. C. K. Ensor writes the "Spectator."

Writing this autobiography cannot have come as quite a new effort to Mr. Wells, for there is a lot of memory besides invention scattered up and down his many novels. Nor will it be wholly new to his admirers. Most of them, probably, even if they have not read Mr. Geoffrey West's biography, are aware of the outline facts—how he was the son of a cricket professional who kept a small shop in Bromley; how he was reared in want and shortness, and sent originally to be a shop assistant; how he took to teaching instead; how he won scholarships and studied science at South Kensington; how he became a tutor in the University Correspondence College, and expanded into literary journalism, and so eventually found his feet as an author.

He conceives the story as an account of the development of his mind, or more precisely of what Jung would call his "personal," defined as "the private conception a man has of himself, his idea of what he wants to be and of how he wants other people to take him." He has told it with great candour and honesty. Nevertheless in some fundamental matters hie version is curiously unconvincing.

CHILDHOOD INCIDENT.

He opens by discussing the quality of his brain, and insists that it "was not a good brain to begin with," and exhibits now "a loose rather inferior mental texture, inexact reception, bad storage, and uncertain assessibility." And much more to the same effect. Further he keeps harping on the tune that his life has been determined by accidents. If he had not broken his leg in childhood, he would not have formed a keen taste for wide reading; if his father had not broken his leg later on, he would have been tied to a shop assistant's life till too late, like his brothers; if he had not had a last terrible haemorrhage in 1893, he would have settled down to a routine of tutoring in the Correspondence College. And, again, more to the same effect.

I doubt whether there are many grains of truth in either view. Obviously he has a good brain, an exceptional brain, a brain whose capacities and facilites helped him over most of his stiles; and the various defects which he alleges in it seem nearly all explicable either by gaps in his education or by his present age. Obviously, too, the taste for books would have come out soon anyhow; and the boy who ran away from the drapery shop seventeen miles on foot without breakfast could never have been tethered to the counter, no matter where his home had been. So, too, later on the decisive thing which took him out of tutoring was the fact that he possessed higher earning-power in his pen, which he was stadily learning how to use. If any special occurrence were needed to make his breach with tutoring final, one might be disposed to find it in the fact—not exactly an accident—that in January, 1894, he ran away with one of his girl pupils and became the respondent in divorce suit.

There are, moreover, some things which an autobiographist cannot say about himself. In Mr. Wells's case one of the most salient is that he possesses charm and conversational power in a very rare degree. People like him; they like talking to him. From letters and other indications printed here, one surmises this was always so. He could not tell us that and does not try to; yet it must always have greatly influenced the actions and reactions between him and the world.

In some other ways he is perhaps more peculiar than he realizes. For example, in sex matters, which he treats with candour, he makes it quite plain that from an early age he was never able to resist the impulse towards any sexually suitable woman with whom he was thrown into close contact. He not only was not able to, but had not, and has not, any feeling that he ought. This attitude, perhaps more truly termed a-gamous than polygamous, he seems to think is a normal one, or would be apart from conventions. But in our race and climate I think it is very far from being so. It certainly did a good deal to shape the course of his life.

Here we may notice that, unlike most men of genius, he drew, it seems clear, much more from his father's than from his mother's side. He writes of both his parents with a predominant sense of pity; but in the case of his father it is flavoured with much admiration and a deep sense of mental kinship, in the case of his mother with contempt. Her physical and mental smallness, her inefficiency, her enslavement to snobbery and make-believe, are brought out almost to weariness. Yet the bare into service for thirteen years to support her husband and family, suggests more pluck and character than she here gets credit for.

One of the barriers between her and him was evidently her religion. It was crude and could easily repel. But Mr. Wells's form of repulsion from Christianity is also crude; and it is not surprising to find here, that in all his upbringing he never, it would seem, encountered anybody capable of presenting its ideas to him in their more intellectual and defensible forms. In fact while dismissing his notion that he is, to any profound extent, the child of accident, it becomes very plain from his pages how much he is the child of his education. As a boy and young man, he himself felt acutely the injustice, that rich boys could go to college and he could not. But if you try to estimate by contrast the qualities of the education which he got instead, it is a very mixed balance-sheet of debits and credits. It is clear that at certain periods—notably during his teacher-learner grant-earning stages at Midhurst—his circumstances provided much more natural impulse to study and learn things for himself than he would ever normally have got in the pleasant gregarious atmosphere of a great school. Again his year under Huxley at South Kensington was really an immense privilege, such as few young Englishmen at that time enjoyed. On the other hand his learning was inevitably discursive, unsystematized, seldom quite thorough at any point. And there were gaps in it, which for him—not for everyone—it might have been profitable to fill. Suppose, for instance, in addition to a year's biology under Huxley he had done two years' philosophy at Oxford or Glasgow under Nettleship or Edward Caird, and had had the experience of reading Kant at an average pace of less than a page an hour, mentally threshing out all its implications. I think it might, merely as discipline, have been extraordinarily good for him; besides giving him what he has never acquired, a real comprehension of what is, as distinct from the physical, the metaphysical outlook on the universe.

As a picture of the social discontents and intellectual ferments among middle-class and lower-middle-class youth in the 'eighties and early 'nineties, this volume is of course valuable, though rather for its general effect than in details. In practical politics and the ways of politicians the underfed hard-worked insurgents of his type evidently took little interests; and his concern with Socialism and Socialists was all by way of visions, not of political economy. Here again early surroundings fostered a bias which has lasted. But one may expect to see the maturing of Mr Wells on his political side dealt with more fully in his second volume.

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Sports Jottings From Here and There

Injustice To Bombay

(By J. C. Maitra)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA.

An item of news which has apparently escaped the notice of local cricketers is that the Executive Committee of the Cricket Club of India has decided to locate the headquarters of the Club in the Willingdon Pavilion at Delhi. No reasons have been given for this strange decision, which amounts to a clear breach of faith with the Bombay public. I fail to understand how a responsible body like the Executive Committee of the Cricket Club of India could act in such an irresponsible manner.

INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY.

When they wanted to enrol members, especially Life Members, in Bombay, they gave them all the assurance that the headquarters would be located in this city. Not only that, they went to the length of placing before the public a most attractive and ambitious plan for housing the "M.C.C. of India." With such alluring baits they enlisted a large number of people from here as members of the C.C.I. After securing all help they could get, they quietly decide to sabotage their much-boosted scheme and stick to Delhi.

THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

From what I have gathered, it appears that the ground which the Executive had hoped to secure free of cost from the Government of Bombay would cost them about ten lakhs of rupees! That is the chief reason, it is said, why Bombay lost and Delhi gained the right and privilege of accommodating the Cricket Club of India as well as the Board of Control for Cricket in India. I cannot imagine a more absurd and ridiculous suggestion than this.

BOMBAY SHOULD RAISE A STORM OF PROTEST.

If the Executive Committee were really in earnest about their professions, they could have found out a thousand and one ways of realising their object. It, therefore, behoves the local cricketers to protest most vehemently against this arbitrary and high handed action of the Executive Committee. I believe they form the bulk of the members of the Cricket Club of India. If they with one voice call upon the Executive to rescind their resolution and demand fulfilment of their pledge, I have no doubt that the authorities will be compelled to reconsider their decision otherwise, I am afraid, Bombay will lose even the little privilege which now remains for her ere long.

HIGH-HANDEDNESS OF QUADRANGULAR EXECUTIVE.

I have heard of many complaints in regard to the distribution of plots for tents at the Quadrangular Carnival. I have ascertained on very good authority that neither the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association nor its Secretary, Mr. V. S. Dongre, has anything to do with it. The whole show is nominally managed by the representatives of the Bombay, Parsi, Islam and Hindu Gymkhanas, the real power being vested in the three office-bearers—the President, Secretary and Treasurer—who always happen to be of the Bombay Gymkhana.

END THE MONOPOLY.

I do not know if there is anything in the Constitution of the Quadrangular Committee which demands only members of the Bombay Gymkhana to be appointed to these posts. Otherwise, I do not see any reason why these positions should be monopolised by them. I should like to be enlightened on this point. In any case, both the rule governing the election of office bearers, if there is any such racial discrimination in it—until the Quadrangular is altogether scrapped—and the personnel should be changed, with a view to give the sons of the soil a free hand in the management of affairs.

A LEAGUE IN THE OFFING.

I congratulate the Executive Committee of the B. P. (P.) for accepting Mr. Dongre's proposal to run a League Tournament next year. I understand that there will be as many as twenty teams in the first Division. A handsome trophy has already been offered by Mr. Desai, in memory of his late father, Mr. Narayanrao A. Desai (Topiwalla), and accepted by the Committee. As soon as the rules framed in this connection are accepted by the members of the Association, the office bearers will go ahead with their programme.

POONA BEATS ALL RECORD.

While some of the provinces are finding difficulty in maintaining one Association, Poona has brought into being two—both called the Maharashtra Cricket Association! They have both applied to the Board of Control for affiliation. Now, the parent body is in a fix. It does not know to which it should grant recognition. The Bombay Association, which controls Poona Cricket at present, has been asked to throw light on the character and composition of these two bodies. But it appears that the investigations made by the local officials are not at all encouraging. The rival parties claim all important local support. In the interest of cricket in Maharashtra, it would be better if both the parties composed their differences and built up a strong controlling body with joint efforts.

A WORD TO THE HINDU SELECTION COMMITTEE.

It has been brought to my notice that players from up country invited to Bombay for the trial matches for selection for the Quadrangular Tournament, are not given a fair trial. The complaint is that if a bowler fails to meet with success in a few overs and a batsman in a couple of innings, they are chucked off. Fielding capacity is not tested properly either. The Selection Committee which spends a lot of public money after these players by calling them from different parts of the country ought, in fairness to the players and the public, to give them sufficient scope to show their prowess. I hope the Hindu Selection Committee against whom this charge is laid, will see to it that no such complaint is raised again.

MOSQUE FOR KHAR MUSLIMS

Difficulties Surmounted And Land Acquired For New Musjid

A largely attended public meeting of Musalmans at Khar over which Mr. Abdurrehman Hajee Yacoob presided, disposed of certain matters in connection with the construction of a Mosque there, namely, the presentation of the Musjid Fund accounts by the Secretary of the Khar Muslim Committee, the election of a fresh committee, and the election of the Mutavallis of the Mosque.

The Chairman at the outset expressed deep regret at the demise of a very useful and in everyway competent member of the Managing Committee namely, Mr. Ahmed Cassum Patel, who very diligently and with all his heart and soul did very useful work for the Mosque which is yet to be constructed. He had very rare gifts of the brain and heart, did everything that he undertook, with all his heart and soul and laboured hard in the matter of the collection of subscriptions for the Mosque funds etc. By his death, the general Mussalman public had lost a very valuable and sincere champion of their cause.

PURCHASE OF LAND

The Secretary in presenting the statement of accounts said, that after great efforts and troubles they had been finally able to purchase a suitable plot of land for the construction of a Mosque at Khar. In September 1932 they entered into a bargain for the purchase of a plot of land admeasuring 3773 yards from one Mr. Eruchshaw Dossabhai Mistri at Rs. 2-4-0 per yard, agreeing to complete the sale within three months of the bargain, and paid him Rs. 500 as earnest money. The total value of the land came to about Rs. 8,500 but they were only able to collect an amount equal to the value of about half the land after the lapse of nearly two years. The remaining portion had to be disposed of to somebody else. The attitude of the owner Mr. Mistri throughout could not be too highly praised. In the first instance, although belonging to an alien community, he generously sold his land at a comparatively low rate, because it was required for the construction of a Mosque, and when they were unable to complete the purchase within three months as originally agreed, for lack of funds, he had the goodness to enhance the period from time to time. He could legitimately have forfeited their earnest money and made a good profit by selling his land to somebody else at a higher rate.

READY SYMPATHY

In the list of subscriptions was the first sum of Rs. 200 donated by Mr. Cassumbhai Jamal, to whom special thanks were due for such ready sympathy and assistance in their holy cause. Thanks were also due to Professor Mian Mahmed Zahuruddin Ahmed of Ismailia College, Jogeshwari, who greatly assisted by getting subscriptions at the last moment when there was a deficit in the amount for the payment of the portion of land we were ultimately able to purchase for the Mosque. For the portion of the land, which they had to dispose of they had been able to secure a very sympathetic Muslim purchaser, Mr. Yusuf H. A. Bhabha, who had promised to spare no pains in seeing that the Mosque was constructed with the least possible delay. The land left for the construction of the Mosque was 1994 yards to which it was hoped to be able to annex a small portion in the shape of adjoining small plots, in the near future. The balance of funds in hand was Rs. 398-13-3.

Mr. Dost Mahmed Karmali proposed that the accounts as presented, were quite satisfactory, and be passed. Mr. Diloomiya Doober seconded and the proposition was carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE

The Chairman then said that the retiring committee had done excellent work which was very much appreciated and invited the meeting to confirm the same committee or to elect a fresh committee. Thereupon, Syyed Mahmed Jaffer Shirazi proposed and seconded by Syyed Abdul Haq Kadri, the following names which practically confirmed the existing committee with the exception of two names:—

Mr. Yusuf H. A. Bhabha (Chairman), Mr. Haji Nizamuddin Shamsuddin (Treasurer), Mr. Munshi Mahmed Kassim (Chowdhri), Mr. Abdulcadar K. Patel (Secretary), Messrs. Mahmed Siddick Kaloo, Abdul Aziz Abdul Gafoor, Abdulla K. Jhaveri, Mian Mahmed Zuhuruddin Ahmed, Syyed Abdul Hamid and Diloomiya Doober (Members).

The proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously. Mr. Dost Mahmed Karmali proposed and Ms. Diloomiya Doober seconded that the existing Mutavallis who are also members of the Managing Committee, namely, Messrs. Nizamuddin Shamsuddin, Mahmed Siddick Kaloo, Abdul Aziz Abdul Gafoor and Syyed Abdul Hamid be for the present confirmed. The proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Chairman remarked that the presence among them of Mr. Yusuf Bhabha, the purchaser of the portion of their land, who would be an enthusiastic worker for their cause, was greatly to be welcomed and garlanded him.

Mr. Bhabha made a suitable reply and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting was dispersed.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET TOURNEY

Probable Players Of Parsi Team 1934

If there is any cricket community in Bombay that has suffered the greatest set-back due to the suspension of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, it is the Parsi community. The reason is, of course, quite obvious. Unlike the Hindus or the Muslims, the authorities of the Parsi Gymkhana have for a long time, either through their narrow-mindedness or a sense of pride, entirely relied upon their local stock of cricketers for choosing their representative teams for Quadrangular Contests. The result, therefore, was at once disastrous to them, for as soon as this Quadrangular Tournament was abruptly suspended, some of their fine cricketers like S. N. Gandhi, B. K. Kalapesi or Purviz Mehta who would have played for a few years more but for this interruption, have either paid too little attention to the game or have given it up sometime ago in disappointment.

It is true that veterans like Dolli Kapadia and Vajifdar are still clinging to the game tenaciously, in the hope of again donning the flannels for the Parsis this year; but the fact remains that with no immediate goal before them, not many young cricketers of promise have come to the fore during this four years' break. D. R. Havewala is perhaps the only Parsi cricketer, who has been making some noise in Bombay cricket, during the last two or three years, but he too has unfortunately considerably fallen off in his batting form this season for some unaccountable reasons.

The Parsi selectors are, therefore, in a predicament and are naturally making frantic efforts to find out some reliable good cricketers in order to replenish their depleted stock. It transpires that they have already invited S. M. Palsetia, Irani and Mobed from Karachi, Nagarwala from Poona and Palia from Mysore, for trial purposes, before they finally select the Parsi Team for the forthcoming encounter with the formidable Muslim Team.

PALSETIA AND PALIA.

Palsetia and Palia are known in Bombay as they are the products of Bombay cricket and as both are good all-rounders, they will be probably included in the Parsi Team.

IRANI, MOBED AND NAGARWALA.

Irani is a left-hand bowler, who was tried in the Test trial matches last year, but did not meet with much success, while Mobed is reported to be a good all-rounder like Nagarwala.

WHO WILL BE CAPTAIN?

The first question which is, however, likely to worry the Parsi Selection Committee most is as to who should be appointed as the leader of this year's Parsi Team. B. E. Kapadia, who skippered the Parsi side in 1929 has definitely decided not to play at least this year, due to his indifferent health. The choice for captaincy will, therefore, lie between Dolli Kapadia and Vajifdar, but the odds at present are in favour of the former as he has been regularly captaining the Parsi Gymkhana teams in the week-end matches, for the last two years. One thing is, however, certain that Dolli Kapadia's choice, for captaincy will not meet with the general approbation of the cricket public on the possible ground that he is much too old for representatives cricket, nor does it seem likely that Vajifdar's appointment as the skipper will be held with delight in the Parsi circle as he, too, has now-a-days much deteriorated in cricket. Dolli Kapadia has vast cricket experience, of course, and as he has already had the experience of captaining representative teams before, he will prove an ideal leader of men.

SELECTION OF WICKET-KEEPERS.

With B. E. Kapadia out of the picture, the choice for the wicket-keeper will devolve either upon Meherhomji of Jamnagar or F. S. Favri of the Imperial Bank of India. Both are good stumpers but the former seems to be a hot favourite for the place.

BOWLERS.

As a stock bowler, Palsetia will undoubtedly strengthen the Parsi attack as he possesses an immaculate length and can also be dangerous with the new ball if he is backed by good slip-fielding. Jamshedji will probably be there with his slow leg-break stuff, but whether he will bowl in his old form remains to be seen, although he is in excellent practice this year. Vajifdar will be another choice for his bowling, and as he has now begun bowling seriously, he may prove again valuable to his side.

BATSMAN.

As batsman Colah and Marshall on their past reputation as members of the All-India Team and F. E. Kapadia on his present satisfactory batting form will probably be selected. Homi Contractor of the Parsi Gymkhana has been showing consistently good batting form, and as he is also a good field and a safe catch, there ought to be no difficulty about his inclusion in the Parsi team. Amongst the new-comers is Gai of the Baronet C. C. He is a fast-medium paced left-hand bowler, with a pronounced swerve, and is reported to be very energetic and therefore worth encouragement.

LAST TWO PLACES.

The competition for the last two places will be between D. R. Havewala, Nagarwala, Mobed, D. P. Tata, Irani and F. Nariman though the last-named is right out of form this season. Tata is a delightful off-side player, but is a poor field. The Parsi Team will, therefore, be selected from the following players and will probably be (1) D. K. Kapadia (Capt.), (2) Meherhomji (wicket-keeper), (3) Vajifdar (4) Palsetia, (5) Jamsedji, (6) Palia, (7) Colah, (8) Marshall, (9) F. E. Kapadia, (10) Homi Contractor, (11) Gai and (12) D. R. Havewala, 13) Nagarwala and (14) D. P. Tata.

The team is a fairly strong combination on paper, but whether it would be able to beat the strong Muslim team is problematical. The Parsis are, however, great fighters and they never say "die" till the last moment. They are, therefore, just likely to spring a surprise upon the Muslims as upon any other side in this year's tournament.

Note: The previous article appeared in the issue of this paper dated 30th October, 1934).

REVIVAL OF RAILWAY BOXING

Group Events Will Be Held In Bombay

After a lapse of four years the all-India railway boxing championships once such an important feature of the sporting life of the country, are to be revived, says "The Statesman". At a meeting held recently in Simla it was decided that group boxing should be held this cold weather at the following centres:

Lahore (N.-W. R. and Jodhpur Railway).

Madras (M. and S. M. and South Indian Railway).

Bombay (G.I.P. and B.B. and C. I.);

Calcutta (E. I. R., B.-N. R., E. B.R., Assam-Bengal and Bengal-Dooars railways).

The semi-finals and final are to be held in Calcutta between February 8 and 15, and the Presidency and Assam District authorities are being asked for the use of their stadium in Fort William.

From the details of the scheme supplied to us it would appear that only a team championship is to be held, which would mean that many of the best railway boxers would not be seen in Calcutta as members of defeated teams will not, of course, make the journey. A great deal of the glory of past championship meetings, was contained in the individual championships and it is to be hoped that the promoters will find it feasible to include them in the tournament.

It was three years ago that the Indian Railways Athletic Association decided that as expenditure on annual sports was too heavy and as the sports entailed long absences from work of the men it would be better to hold the games in rotation except in the case of athletics, which should be continued as an annual event.

RANDLE CUP CRICKET TOURNEY RESULTS

BARODA, Nov. 7.

In the Randle Cup Cricket Tournament the New Era High School beat Shrimant Sampatrao Cricket Club by 7 wickets and 14 14 runs.

In the second round the Prince's Team beat the Shivaji Cricket Club by 10 wickets and 117 runs.

In an other round the Bank of Baroda Team was defeated by the Islam Gymkhana.—United Press.

SURPRISE FOR POLICE

Witness At Inquest Goes Back On Statement To Investigating Officer

A surprise was sprung on the police when their witness turned hostile in giving evidence before the Coroner's Jury on Wednesday at the resumed hearing of the case in which a pedestrian was said to have been knocked down by a Victoria and subsequently died in the J. J. Hospital.

The deceased's name is Ganpat Dandoo Powar, a Hindu aged 55. It was stated that on the evening of Sunday last, Powar was going along the road near the Junction of Kandhewadi and Girgaon Roads, when a Victoria coming from the opposite direction, knocked him down causing wounds and several compound fractures.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday, his wounds having festered.

Mahadev Sakharam, an eye witness, was stated to have told to the police, after the accident took place, that he (the eye-witness) saw the Victoria-driver driving in a rash and negligent manner and that he was not keeping a proper look-out.

The police officer while examining the witness read out to the court the version given by witness after the accident took place.

But yesterday witness stated that the driver was driving, fast, but not too fast and the Coroner interpreted his evidence as being in favour of the driver.

The hearing was postponed to November 10, pending the examination of two more eye-witnesses, one of whom was stated to have been laid up with fever and the other to be out of Bombay.

SCIENTISTS CAN DRIVE AWAY FOG!

NEW BEDFORD: (By Mail).

Henry G. Houghton, a 26-year-old M.I.T. scientist, who succeeded recently in dissipating fog over a limited area, is too busy with his experiments here to see what he can do for the fog situation in London.

A London newspaper sought to commission Houghton to visit that city and help in wiping out the fog nuisance, but the scientist's only reply was he was too busy waiting for another good fog here, and besides, he says, he doesn't know a thing about London fogs.

Houghton, after three years of experimentation at the Round Hill estate of Colonel E.H.R. Green, succeeded in July in driving away fog over a 2000-foot area, accomplishing the work by shooting a calcium chloride solution through nozzles.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN CHOTA NAGPUR

Western Disturbances Passes Away Eastwards

POONA, Nov. 7.

Yesterday's storm in the Bay of Bengal moved north north-westwards and is centred this morning within a degree of latitude thirteen degrees North. Longtitude eighty-eight degrees. It is likely to move in some northerly direction. Fairly widespread rain occurred in South-East Madras, Chota Nagpur and Bihar, Bengal and Assam. The western disturbance passed away eastwards through Kashmir after causing a few light showers there and in the North-West Frontier Province.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair one inch; Dinajpur two; Sandheads one and half; Tezpur, Dhubri, Barisal, Narayanganj and Ranchi half each; Sonamarg quarter; Salem and Kodaikanal one and a half each and Coonoor one.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease generally in North-West India and Kashmir, occur locally in South-East Madras and extend in North Madras Coast.—A. P.

5.5 Below Normal

CITY'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-11-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .022 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.4 degrees 5.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.8 degrees 0.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 141 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

KOLHAPUR ENGAGES NEW JOCKEY

L. Whittle, an Australian lightweight, who can go to scale at 1st, has been engaged by the Maharajah of Kolhapur to ride for him in Bombay. Whittle is due shortly.

BOY ROBBED OF HIS JEWELS

Ornaments Worth Rs. 475 Removed From His Person In Lonely Place

A daring theft of Rs. 475 from the person of a young Hindu boy has been reported to the Princess Street police.

It appears that Prabhudas Goculdas (11) was standing outside his home in Princess Street when he was accosted by a man who generally came, to a panwalla's shop situated nearby.

The boy was taken by this man to a building and in the stairway he is alleged to have removed all the jewels from his person. The boy ran out and told a bidiwalla of what had happened and the matter was reported to the police. No arrest has so far been made by the police.

PROPOSAL TO BUILD FISH MARKET NEAR HINDU TEMPLE

Wadala And Matunga Residents Protest Against Its Establishment

A largely attended public protest meeting of the residents of Wadala and Matunga was held on Monday in the compound of Shri Vithoba's Temple, under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, to protest against the building of a fish and meat Market near a Hindu Temple. The Meeting was addressed by Messrs. Donde, B. G. Parelkar, Nanabhai Laxuman, S. B. Keni J.P., Dr. Gokhale and others and it was unanimously resolved to send an emphatic protest against building of the fish and mutton Market near the Hindu Temple.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting:

This public meeting of the residents of Wadala held in the Compound of Shri Vithal Mandir lodges emphatic protest of the residents against the auctioneering of the Plots Nos. 953,954 in Scheme No. 57 Wadala for building a Market allowing Fish and flesh to be sold just near the sacred temple of Shri Maruti in the locality and against the protests of the residents of the locality already sent.

It further resolves to request the Commissioner not to accord his sanction to the auction already held and injure the feelings of the residents.

The meeting further resolves to take all necessary and legitimate steps to prevent the establishment of a combined Market and for that purpose appoints a Committee.

FATAL SEQUEL TO DEMAND FOR KIST

Vizag Hillman Jailed For Culpable Homicide

VIZAGAPATAM, Nov. 3.

Janab Mohamed Abdul Azeez Saheb, Additional Agency Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, delivered judgment in a case in which the accused, a hillman named Hori Bakka, had been committed by the Taluk Magistrate of Malkangiri to the Sessions for the alleged murder of one Bhagirathi Denna.

The prosecution examined seven witnesses. According to the prosecution the case was that the accused was a petty cultivator of Samiliguda and had to pay 10 annas each year towards kist on the land he cultivated. For the past 2 years he had to pay Rs. 1-4-0 in all, to the Naiko of the village who collected all dues in the village and remitted the same through the Mothadar to the Raja of Jeypore, the Proprietor. Bhagirathi Denna, the deceased, as the Naiko of Samiliguda, requested the accused on previous occasions to pay the arrears of kist, but the accused was pleading inability to do so. On the morning of July 15 last, the date on which the alleged offence took place, Bhagirathi Denna pressed the accused to pay off the arrears and the accused promised to do so by taking a loan. As he could not raise the loan, the accused got annoyed at the Naiko when he came again for payment and delivered a fatal blow with his "tangi" as a result of which the Naiko died on the spot.

ACCUSED PLEA.

The accused stated that the assessment on his land was only 8 annas but that the Naiko demanded 10 annas per annum, that he promised to pay off the amount demanded of him after selling the Ippa flower, but on the day of the alleged offence the Naiko told him again that he must pay off the arrears, abused him and beat him and fearing he would be beaten to death accused ran away to a friend's house in Mokkaguda, that he was chased to that village by the Naiko and another. The Naiko kicked him and beat him, and that consequently he had given the Naiko a blow with the "tangi" that was with him.

In the course of his judgment the Judge observed that the culpable homicide in the case did not amount to murder. He found the accused guilty of an offence under Section 304, I.P.C. Finding that the accused had been gravely provoked to do the act, he was sentenced to undrgo R.I. for a period of seven years.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 1, 1991
Muslim: Rajab 29 1353
Parsi: Khordad 3, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 42m.
Sunset: 6h. 4m.
High Water: 0-26 12-08
Low Water: 6-26, 18-15
Divali Public holiday: (Gujarati New Year 1991).
Banks closed.

FRIDAY, November 9

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Results of First LL.B. Exam., University Building, 2 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a pocket diary for Samvat 1991 from K. K. Joshi and Co., Swadeshi Kindergarten Stores, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Tokliwa" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 14th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer Clan Murdoch arrived at Suez on the evening of Saturday November 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacGillivray arrived at Suez on the evening of 5th November.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING

Under the auspices of the Shanishwar Yuwak Pathak a meeting will be held at Chinchpokli in Mohale Building at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday) to celebrate the Second Anniversary of the above Pathak, and to offer hearty congratulations to Mr. Ramchandra Balkrishna Rawoot, for the honour of Justice of the Peace conferred upon him.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Treasure Island". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Ben-Hur". To-day only at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. On Friday "Susan Lenox."
PATHE—"Murder at the Vanities." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Daku Mansur". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Garibi-ki-Duniya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Tell Me To-night". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sairandhree". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Pirate Treasure". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Johar-e-Shamsheer". Daily at 2-45, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Naughty Girl". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Stand Up and Cheer". Daily at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Mystery of the Wax Museum". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Sacred Scandal". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dames". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the old and new Council members will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Parel.

PUBLIC MEETING AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of the Democratic Swaraj Party, a public meeting for the suburbs of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the Tilak Mandir, of the Lokamanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle, when Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar, D. V. Gokhale, Dr. Savarkar and others will speak on the "Ensuing Assembly Elections."

BENGAL CLUB

Members of the Bengal Club will meet their ex-President Mr. N. N. Dutt, at the Club premises to-morrow (Friday) at 7 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Mr. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. on "Communal Award and Assembly Elections."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

THURSDAY, November 8.

SPECIAL DIVALI DAY PROGRAMME

11-30 a.m. Time signal. Instrumental music. B S Hoogan, Violin Solo. 12-0 noon. Light music. Mahomed Sidiq. 12-30 p.m. European programme. The Melita Plectrum Orchestra. In a Select Programme. European Programme. 6 p.m. Messrs. S. Rose and Co. Ltd. Present A Columbia Variety Show with Anona Winn, Comedienne. The Western Brothers (Hullo Cads.) Stanley Holloway (Old Sam.), Marie Burke, Soprano. Carroll Gibbons (Piano) and his Boy Friends. Norman Long (A Song, A Joke and a Piano). Layton and Johnstone, Duettists. The B B C Dance Orchestra. Directed by Henry Hall. 7-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Miss Shamala Mazgaonker. 9 p.m. Time signal. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme. 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. By Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 9-30 p.m. A concert by Prof. Narayanarao Vyas. SB Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan—from Dinker Rao and Kamoo Mangeshker. 10 p.m. Close down.

FRIDAY, November 9

12 noon. Time signal. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Sponsored Programme. By S. Rose and Co Ltd. 8 p.m. A Talk in Marathi. By S K Naique. Mother and Nation. 8-30 p. m. Time signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. European Programme. 8-50 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. Empire relay if reception is satisfactory. 10 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Symphonians. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. (By kind permission of the Management, Indian Hotel Co. Ltd.) 11 p.m. Close down.

The REGAL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Concession to School Parties at the 4 P.M. Show.

2ND TRIUMPHANT WEEK

of our Anniversary attraction

They'll Steal Their Way into Your Heart!

NEXT SATURDAY!

BOB MONTGOMERY
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
in M-G-M's Successor to "THE THIN MAN"

HIDE-OUT

Drama supercharged with THRILLS & HUMOUR!

The CAPITOL DAILY AT 4, 6.30 & 10 P. M.

THURSDAY, Nov. 8th — BEN-HUR with RAMON NOVARRO

FRIDAY, Nov. 9th — GRETA GARBO in "SUSAN LENOX" (Her Fall and Rise!)

NEXT SATURDAY — The Prize-Winning Star KATHARINE HEPBURN in a drama that will touch your heart "MORNING GLORY"

Congratulations To Soviet Russia

BOMBAY CELEBRATES 18th ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The 18th Anniversary of the "Russian Revolution Day" was celebrated in Bombay on Wednesday.

At a public meeting held under the joint auspices of the Congress Socialist Party and the Trade Union Congress, at the De-Lisle Road Maidan, resolutions were passed congratulating Russia for the establishment of the Workers' State, demanding the release of Mr. M. N. Roy and condemning the ban on the Lal Bavta and other allied organisations in the city.

Mr. Khedgeker who presided over the meeting gave a brief description as to how Russia achieved the revolution

FIGHT FOR RIGHTS.

He appealed to all workers to unite under one common banner and carry on the fight for their rights.

Mr. Khandalker said, throughout the world, Russia proved to be the only country, which had safeguarded the interests of the masses. After 18 years, Russia was the State of the workers. The lesson Russia had for every other nation was to cultivate the feeling of mutual sympathy and the oneness of the workers of the world. He appealed to the workers in the city to strengthen their unions and must organise against the encroachment of their rights.

Mr. Alwe then moved a resolution conveying the congratulations of the workers of Bombay for the successful completion of the eighteenth year of the rule of the workers.

Ali Bahadur Khan in seconding the resolution said that though Russia was in every respect isolated from India, yet it had a peculiar appeal to the whole world.

In the past, many revolutions had taken place. Some of them had met their doom by counter-revolutions or by intrigues. Very few revolutions of the type of the Russian revolution, ever lasted for a long while.

The nations knew, continued the speaker, the solidarity of the workers meant the collapse of the opposite system of economic exploitation. For this reason, all nations fought in the past, tooth and nail, to suppress the workers' movement wherever possible.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

"RELEASE ROY."

Mr. Aknekar moved and Dr. Shetty seconded the resolution demanding the release of Mr. M. N. Roy who is now confined to bed in Bareilly Jail.

The resolution was passed. By another resolution moved by Mr. Hakim and seconded by Mr. Pawasker, the meeting condemned the ban on certain labour organisations in the city.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION

Dr. Deshmukh To Speak At Vile Parle

In order to educate the general public re: the Municipal administration and ensuing elections, it is proposed to hold several public meetings in the various parts of the city. The first meeting of this sort will be held on Friday (9th instant) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Gandhi Chawk (west of the Railway lines) when prominent citizens will speak.

Dr. Deshmukh will speak on the coming Assembly Elections.

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN AGAINST WAR

Public Meeting On Armistice Day

Sunday, 11th November (Armistice Day) will be observed as Anti-War Day by the Congress Socialists throughout the country.

In Bombay, a public meeting will be held at the Chowpatty sands at 6 p.m. under the joint auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and the 'E' Ward District Congress Committee when a resolution declaring opposition to India's participation in any war in which the British Government may be involved.

Sjt. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party will preside.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AT A. G. NAGAR

The General Secretary, Reception Committee, National Congress writes:

"The following articles are saleable at Abdul Gaffar Nagar. Intending purchasers are requested to please communicate with the Secretary, Construction Board, at Worli, (Telephone No. 40042.)

Rostrum, gates, khaddar, barbed wire, rafters, bamboos, planks, cots, tarpauline, telephone wires, mats, and several other materials."

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Election Meetings In Bombay

(Through the Congress Election Campaign Bureau.)

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the meetings will be held as follows:—

To-day (Thursday) (1) Kamgar Maidan, Parel F (Ward) at 7 p.m.

President: Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.

Speakers: Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Sjt. S. K. Patil, Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi, Sjt. D. S. Babrekar, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Sjt. Mahadeshwar and others.

(2) Pratap Vyayam Mandir, Matunga (G Ward) at 8-30 p.m.

President: Sjt. K. F. Nariman.

Speakers: Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Sjt. D. S. Babrekar, Advocate Pradhan, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Sjt. S. K. Patil, Sjt. I. S. Patel, Dr. Bhainderkar and others.

PROTEST MEETING

A mass meeting of the citizens and workers of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, and the Red Trade Union Congress at Chaupatty to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. to protest against repression on the working class of India by declaring the following organisations illegal: The Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, The Young Workers' League, Bombay; The Kamgar Vangmaya Pracharak Mandal; The Marxist League; The Mill Mazdur Union, Ahmedabad.

AURANGABAD GOVT. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Sir A. Hydari Pleased With Exhibits

AURANGABAD, (By Mail).

Before the commencement of the "Hali Centenary Day" programme on Monday morning Sir Akbar Hydari paid a visit to the Government Industrial School, where 60 students are being trained in drawing, carpentry, weaving and metal work, and later inspected an exhibition of the various products turned out by the students and also the Fine Arts Exhibition consisting entirely of oil and water colour painting of local artists, who have received their training both in Aurangabad, and at the Sir J. J. School of Arts in Bombay.

Sir Akbar expressed himself very pleased with all he saw, particularly at the Industrial School where he had the opportunity of seeing the boys at work, and complimented its Principal, Mr. Syed Muizuddin, on the superior quality of the work done by his pupils.

Founded a little over 20 years ago by the Education Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, the Institute was taken over by the Commerce and Industries Department recently and has quickly gained in popularity since then, the number of students having doubled during the past three years.

TRAINING.

The training imparted at the Institute in all the existing sections is both theoretical and practical, while admission is restricted to Primary School boys of 13 and over. Practically all the 60 students studying at present receive Government Scholarships, which total Rs. 3,000 annually. Handwoven silk and tussore suitings, towels and other linen and embroidery work are some of the chief products of the weaving section, while the carpentry class works at every article of furniture, all of which find ready sale locally. Equally useful training is imparted in the metal work section where the students are given a thorough training in the handling of industrial machinery so that when they pass out of the institution after three years training, they are well equipped with knowledge to start independently in life.

The Institute is well patronised by the Government and the public, to such an extent that the orders placed are executed with the greatest difficulty but nevertheless with commandable despatch.—A. P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. J. B. Taylor and Mr. C. G. Freke lunched at the Bombay Government House on Wednesday.

Captain C. E. B. Simeon, Lieut. F. W. Lipscombe and Lieut. L. K. S. Aylwin dined at the Government House on Wednesday.

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION MANDAL.

The adjourned meeting of the abovenamed Mandal will be held at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday) at Vandokar Mansion, Lamington Road. Subscribers of the Mandal are cordially invited.

Dr. Govindlal B. Killawala, M.B., B.S., is leaving Bombay to-day by the s.s. "Victoria" for higher studies in Surgery in England.

SAMAJ PREACHERS & NIZAM'S POLICE

President Of Aryan League Protests Against Alleged Interference

Shree Mahatma Narayan Swami, President of the International Aryan League issues the following statement to the Press:—

Swami Karmanand, a missionary of the International Aryan League, Mr. Bansi Lal, Vice-President of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Nizam State and Mr. Shyam Lal, Secretary of the same Sabha went to Chitgupa, a place in the Nizam State, on a preaching tour. They were to begin to deliver their sermons in the Aryasamaj temple; but the police, in contravention of the Nizam Government's communique which appeared in the Press in the 1st week of October, 1934 defining their impartial policy towards the Aryasamaj in the State, ordered them to stop the sermon.

The above gentlemen, in view of the illegality of the order, began to preach. Correspondence was also exchanged between the police and these gentlemen. The latter replied that these orders were against the spirit of the Nizam Government's communique and hence could not be carried out. The latest information is that they are continuing preaching at Chitgupa.

It is a matter of great regret that the Hyderabad police has once more caused unpleasantness and restlessness among the Hindu public of the State. My Secretary has wired and written a letter to the Nizam's Government drawing their attention to the infringement of their communique by their own police.

GRIM DUEL WITH RAILWAY GUARD

Unknown Youth Arrested At Wayside Crossing

LUCKNOW, Nov. 7.

News has been received here of a grim duel between Mr. Wahid, a guard on the E. I. Railway, and an unknown youngman in a moving goods train between Baghauli and Balamau stations as a result of which Wahid received serious injuries, mainly on the face.

It appears that the assailant boarded the guard's van before the train had gathered speed after leaving Baghauli and overpowered the guard by showering blows on him and thus rendering him incapable of applying the vacuum brakes. The assailant is alleged to have alighted when the train slowed down near Balamau. An arrest was however made within a few hours at a wayside crossing.

The guard was subsequently brought to Lucknow and admitted to the King George's Medical College Hospital, where he is progressing satisfactorily. The motive of the assault is believed to be robbery of Wahid.—A. P.

TAGADUR MODEL TALUK

Gandhiji Blesses Scheme

Mahatma Gandhi has blessed the village Reconstruction and self-sufficiency scheme, which Mr. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao has been carrying on in the Mysore State for the last ten years.

Mr. Rao, with his Secretary, Mr. M. N. Jois, returned to Bombay from Wardha on Wednesday, after interviewing Gandhiji about his scheme.

While at Wardha, Mr. Rao explained to Mahatmaji the details of his five-year village reconstruction work at Tagadur in the Mysore State. Gandhiji expressed his satisfaction at the efforts of Mr. Rao and said:

"This scheme of yours has my blessings. If you work honestly, you are bound to get public support to this noble cause."

Gandhiji also asked Mr. Rao to send him periodical reports about the progress of the work done at Tagadur.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Need For Foreign Propaganda

The frequent reports appearing in the Indian Press of the studied anti-Indian propaganda carried on in almost every country ought to create public opinion in the city of Bombay.

It is recognised on all hands, that considerable foreign propaganda is needed to acquaint the world with the true state of affairs in India.

There is already a small centre working in Calcutta and doing its little bit.

But enquiries made go to show that another centre could be opened in Bombay with greater facilities and with a larger number of chances of getting into touch with people coming from the foreign lands.

Though the Head Office of the League of Nations Indian Society is situated in Bombay, by its very limitations of being a branch office of the original one at Geneva, it cannot be expected to look after the individual needs of the travellers and residents in the foreign lands.

Many Indians returned from foreign lands are of opinion that Bombay shou'd have a Foreign Information Bureau and it is hoped that the Indian National Congress will try to establish such a bureau in Bombay as a larger number of people generally sail from Bombay than from any other individual port for western countries.

Prominent Congressmen should move in the matter at an early date and soon bring the institution into being.

Bombay's Health

How continuous rains and consequent bad climatic conditions played havoc with the health of the city in September last will be appreciated from the fact that during the last quarter ending 30th September the number of deaths recorded in the city was 7,647 as against 6,136 in the corresponding quarter of 1933. Respiratory and bowel complaints were responsible for a large number of deaths. Influenza accounted for 32 deaths during that period while malaria and remittent fevers took 440 victims. Tuberculosis showed a marked rise in mortality, the number of deaths being 93 more as compared with the decennial average. Deaths among infants were 2,600 as against 1,803 of the last quarter. The 3rd of September was the record day for deaths as on one single day there were 122 deaths July 4th registering the lowest number of deaths, 57.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr J L Parikh, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Umreth, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Borsad.

Mr. N. C. Vakil, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Borsad, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dholka and Dhandhuka.

Mr C H Jani, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dholka and Dhandhuka, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Broach.

Mr. V R Mangalvedhekar, Officiating Assistant Judge, Poona, on relief by Mr. A G Wells, I.C.S., to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Wai.

Mr. M C Kaveeshwar, Officiating Assistant Judge, Thana, on relief, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Nadiad.

Mr C L Malvi, Officiating Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, on relief, to be Extra Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr D G Kamerkar, Officiating Assistant Judge, Broach and Panch Mahals, on relief, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Wai.

Mr V R Mangalvedhekar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Wai, on relief by Mr. D. G Kamerkar, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

Mr S T Ranade, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, on relief by Mr. Mangalvedhekar, to be Additional Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

Mr G C Ryan to the Indian Police and to allot him to the Bombay Presidency.

Mr G C Ryan to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation, and to be attached for training to the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

Mrs K B Dastur of Poona to be a member of the Committee of Visitors of the Yeravda Reformatory School, for a period of two years from the 21st November 1934 vice Diwan Bahadur K R Godbole.

Lieutenant R E Kenny, 1st Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay with effect from the forenoon of the 20th October 1934 vice Lieutenant-Commander I D Elliot, R.N. (Retired), vacated.

NEW GOODYEAR TYRE

Piles Up Unusual Non-Skid Mileage Record

"Unprecedented non-skid mileage records are being piled up throughout the world by the new "G-3" Tyre recently introduced by Goodyear."

The new "G-3" has been sold to motorists in many countries before a public announcement of the tyre was made, in order that the public's reaction might be obtained.

In every case car owners noticed they were getting longer non-skid mileage. Due to the wider, flatter tread, more centre traction and other advantages, including an average of two pounds more rubber in the tread, the new "G-3" delivered 43 per cent. more non-skid mileage during the hardest trials that could be devised by the Goodyear test fleet.

In actual use on the average motor car the "G-3" gives more than the advertised 43 per cent non-skid mileage, and hundreds of letters from motorists who realised they were getting extra non-skid miles, but didn't know the reason until the "G-3" was publicly announced, have been received by the Company. The opinion of most of the writers is that 43 per cent is too low and that the "G-3" actually delivers a much larger percentage.

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A musical show and mystery story combined
EARL CARROLL'S
MURDER AT THE VANITIES
with the Most Beautiful Girls in the World
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Jack Oakie · Kitty Carlisle
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THE SCREEN'S MOST MIGHTY SPECTACLE
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS
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The Bombay Chronicle

Rad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1934

LET BRITAIN CHOOSE

Mr. C. F. Andrews, speaking at Friends' House in London, made some pertinent observations on the present situation in this country. And those Britishers at any rate who seek permanent connection with India cannot afford to ignore these observations and the logical conclusions they suggest. The youth problem is naturally much to the fore in India and is receiving special, though one-sided, attention from Britain. But Mr. Andrews rightly points out that the problem here is but a part of the world problem and urges the Government to recognise in the unrest among the Indian youth a symptom of a deep-seated disease and not to treat them as criminals. The brief report of his speech, however, does not reveal the precise nature of the disease. He is reported to have said that Indian youths, educated in Universities and unable to find employment, are growing restless. That is only a part of the truth, and a small part, too. This diagnosis does not explain the fact that a large number of even well-to-do youths, who do not need employment to keep them above want, are conspicuous in the youth movement.

Futility Of Repression

Let not the simple fact be connived at that the basis of the whole movement is deep political discontent and a determination to remove every existing cause for that discontent. Which normal Indian youth, whether educated in the Universities or not, can fail to burn with shame at the political subjection of his entire nation and its consequent economic and social degradation? And which feeling young man can fail to determine to do everything possible to free his country entirely from such subjection and degradation? All feeling Indians cherish the same ideal. But young men everywhere and in all ages will feel strongly and will not tolerate any compromise with their ideals. That is precisely why the British Government is so distrustful of the youth movement in India. But is it possible that distrust and the repressive measures prompted by it can long or effectually check such a movement? On the contrary will it not, like all other great movements, thrive on the repression itself? Repression may compel the people to alter their fighting tactics. But where and when has it killed a national movement for independence?

Settle With Gandhiji

The last few years have shown that political discontent, in some cases bordering on despair, has led different groups of young men to try different fighting tactics. Gandhiji has so far succeeded in keeping alive in most of them faith in non-violent methods of agitation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru represents and leads this type of young men. But for all his anxiety to maintain perfect non-violence, Jawaharlal is still in jail, and thousands of young men are set thinking if it is wise to rely wholly on Gandhian methods. It is because of this that Mr. Andews attaches special importance to the release of Pandit Jawaharlal. But he is wholly wrong in believing, if he really so believes, that "no other single step would create better impression in India" than the Pandit's release. His release will, of course, be regarded as an act of simple justice, though belated. But that is all. The release by itself will not make any material difference in the political situation. A difference is possible only if the Government earnestly endeavour at least now to come to an honourable settlement with Congress and Gandhiji. Only in that hope does Mr. Andrews urge the Viceroy to get into personal contact with Gandhiji. There are many friends of the British Empire in India and abroad who fear that if Government now miss the opportunity of attempting a settlement with Gandhiji, they will have to seek one with a more uncompromising leader in the future. Even a kinsman of Britons like Mr. Bruce, the Australian High Commissioner, feels that Britain must treat India as she has treated the Dominions. It is for Britain to choose between heeding such advice and treating India as she did her American Colonies a century and a half ago.

Insurance In India

The Introductory Report of the Government Actuary to the Indian Insurance Year Book, 1933, just published, indicates the progress as well as the weakness of insurance business in India. The bulk of the Indian insurance companies have not yet paid a single dividend, even though a good many of them are of over ten years' standing. Insurance corporations have, however, been growing of late at a remarkable rate despite this condition of a large majority of them. It is, therefore, a matter of public concern if the further growth of such enterprise should not be carefully looked into. Moreover, some Indian companies carry on their Life Assurance business on the Dividing Plan, whereby the sum assured is not a definite figure, but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income among claims arising in that year. This, the Actuary remarks, is not only unsound, but may lead directly to frauds by agents or policy-holders, and later by the Companies themselves. But, apart from these technical defects or shortcomings, insurance business in India, particularly in Indian hands, is remarkable for an excessively narrow range of operations. Most of the companies are content with the life insurance [illegible] while a majority of [illegible] panies operating

The total new business done in India in 1932 was 139,000 policies assuring a total sum of Rs. 27.7 crores, yielding a premium income of one crore and a half. Of this, the Indian companies' share amounts to 113,000 policies, with 19 crores of the sum assured, and 1 crore of Premium income, or about two-thirds of the total business. The balance has not all gone to the British companies, though the British with the Colonial companies claim the lion's share of the balance. That the business available to the Indian companies is less valuable than that falling to the lot of the non-Indian companies is evident from the average value of the policy issued by the Indian company, Rs. 1,674, as against the non-Indian company's average policy of Rs. 3,376. Of the aggregate volume of life insurance business effected in India, and valued at 178 crores, with a premium income of 9 crores, the Indian share was 102 crores, with a premium income of 4 3/4 crores,—another index of the relatively poorer business coming the Indian concerns.

Of the total assets of the Indian Companies aggregating some Rs. 31 2/3 crores, the bulk is invested in stock exchange securities, (21 4/5 crores) while mortgages loans on policies and stocks and [illegible] account for another 4.6 [illegible] Land and house security [illegible] 1.6 crores, while de- [illegible] make up the balance. It may be questioned if these investments disclose a sound investment policy, particularly for concerns doing life business only. Not very long ago, a prominent Indian insurance company lost one of its managing officers, because of a serious difference of opinion regarding the investment and re-insurance policy of the Company, and its London branch. That episode ought to have opened the eyes of those in authority in the insurance world regarding the very thorny and delicate question of reinsurance and investment of assets; but so far we have noticed no indication of the lesson having been learnt. The Indian insurance business is weak, however, not only on the side of investment of funds. That defect will remain, so long as banking in India is not properly organised and correlated scientifically to the general needs of the country. But, even with the existing possibilities, the Indian entrepreneurs in this field do not seem to exploit their opportunities to the utmost they reasonably can. The figures just given of the Indian and non-Indian companies' life business only should suffice to give an idea of the vast field yet remaining to be covered,—and which ought to be covered only by Indian enterprise,—if those concerned with the growth of insurance business would set themselves energetically and scientifically to open up new lines, develop new business, and concert new plans for the reduction of their risks. The aggregate number of lives insured is given at barely 7 3/4 lakhs, whereas there are, in British India at least, 50 million breadwinners and heads of families who ought to have been thus protected. Taking only the relatively richer class, as alone able in this country to afford the luxury of a life insurance provision, the aggregate number available for that purpose cannot be much less than 5 million; and the total value of their lives to be insured may be put down, at the lowest estimate, at not less than Rs. 500 crores. In this one field only, and without any elaboration of the pensions, or annuities, or dowries, or education schemes for children; without any new attractions, the field to be covered still is at least five times as large as has hitherto fallen to the lot of the Indian insurance concern. In other departments of this business,—fire, and life,—there may be special reasons which could explain the relative backwardness of the insurance habit; but insurance business in India could never be said to be complete, so long as the vast field of agricultural insurance—crops, cattle, revenue-payments, and the like—escapes attention at the hands of the Indian insurer. The Indian companies, again, are in the habit of allowing heavy commissions to agents, which must in any case act as a deadweight on the concern, and prevent its passing on the benefit of any internal economy a well-ordered, well-organised business could achieve to its policyholders. Cannot something be done to check the spread of this ubiquitous parasitism? Then, too, though it is a welcome development noticed by Government Actuary that Indian companies are extending their operations beyond the boundaries of the country, we wonder if the sponsors of insurance business in India have realised the vast field of insurance other than life still left untouched in the country itself. Even if the national social insurance of the country collectively,—assuring provision in sickness and old age, in industrial accident and permanent disability, in child-bed and in the common contingencies of Indian social life, to the industrial proletariat—may be too ambitious a task as yet for the Indian companies to tackle, particularly in the absence of any State help, there is the vast field of agricultural insurance,—against famines and crop failures, cattle plagues and revenue needs,—which could be easily organised for systematic exploitation not exclusively for the benefit of the company's shareholders but also for the good of the country as a whole. With the new impetus sure to be imparted to the reorganisation of village life and work under the Village Industries Association of Mahatma Gandhi, a scientific scheme of agrarian insurance in selected contingencies of rural life,—if not in all circumstances—may be most readily applied, if the organisers of the insurance business in India will have a vision broader and more lively than the one limited by their own profits. The Government of India are said to be contemplating a reform of the Insurance Company Law. It would, of course, be premature to say if most of the lacunae noticed in this review will be attended to; whether a policy of leading the Indian insurance companies into novel but beneficial fields will be taken in hand by Government. For our part we believe that unless the Indian insurance enterprise strikes out into new directions, and opens up new channels of work and service on its own hook, there will be no guarantee of even the present level of prosperity and success, which is small in all conscience, being maintained.

PROBLEM OF RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Need For Training Ryot In Better Living, Better Farming And Better Business

By B. G. MEHTA.

One of the chief aims of the Co-operative Credit System which was started in 1904 was the solution of the problem of rural indebtedness; but Co-operative Credit has hitherto provided no remedy for this acute problem. Generally the Credit Societies advance loans to their members for not more than three years, based as they are on the system of the agricultural cycle. Credit, thus provided, is either short-term or intermediate which is practically unsuitable for the redemption of old debts; because the existing system has organised its finances from top to bottom on the short-term basis. The indebtedness of the ryot is so colossal, while the resources by way of capital of the Societies are so extremely limited and hedged in by restrictions, that Co-operative Credit alone cannot emancipate the ryot from the slough of indebtedness. As a consequence Land Mortgage Banks have been started of late in most of the provinces in order to supply long-term credit either for redemption of old debts or agricultural improvement. The progress made by these Banks however, is quite insignificant because of the novelty of the experiment and the benefits of the scheme are confined for the present to the middle-class agriculturists only. The beginnings they have made are a step in the right direction but their operations require to be on a far larger scale, if the problem of indebtedness is to be effectively solved.

Bombay Committee's Views.

A special Committee was appointed by the Bombay Government last year to inquire into the question of land mortgage banking and their reports strongly urges the adoption of its scheme, as the circumstances at present are such as demand without delay the provision of long-term credit. The need of the ryots to reduce the burden of their cash liabilities is quite urgent and they would be greatly benefited, if they are enabled to take advantage of abnormally easy conditions that now prevail in the money market. The Committee, therefore, draw pointed attention to the fact that if this favourable opportunity is missed the pressure of debt may grow to such an alarming extent that it may lead to serious agrarian discontent and may shake the foundations of rural economy. The floating of a central Land Mortgage Bank in Bombay on the model of the Madras bank appears to be most timely at this moment, as the Committee feel that the proposed bank will be able to achieve more in the way of debt conciliation than it could have done at any time in the past. In view of the fact that the Committee was composed of men who know the Co-operative Movement and rural banking methods and difficulties from the personal experience of a lifetime, their useful recommendations demand the fullest consideration of Government.

Rural Reconstruction.

There is a general consensus of opinion among experts that mere legislative protection or the provision of short-term or long-term credit cannot and will not solve the economic disabilities of the ryot. The lack of mass literacy is at the root of all economic and political handicaps. It is surprising that this country whose material and moral welfare depends so greatly on education has no money to spend on schools and their staff. The existing Government is in the main responsible for the criminal neglect of this vital need of the country. The entire outlook of the ryot which has been pessimistic and fatalistic because of the deep-seated malady of indebtedness needs to be radically changed by creating in them an intense desire to improve their economic position. Viewed from this standpoint, the rural reconstruction programmes become the integral parts of an all-round economic development in villages. This, therefore, necessi-

(Continued on page 12.)

Frankly Speaking

WHITHER?

Latest reports from Egypt reveal that Yahiya Pasha has resigned because of "unwarrantable interference of the British Residency". The latter is reported to have gone the length of defying all constitutional procedure and diplomatic etiquette by negotiating with the pliable Ziwar Pasha and ignoring altogether the Premier. The fact that the Acting Resident could not only adopt such an obviously objectionable attitude but also easily force it on the Administration proves the farcical nature of the "Independence" of Egypt. Sir Miles Lampson set out to make himself and the authority of his country felt in Egypt in a more unmistakable manner than was the case during his predecessor's term of office. Sir Miles "locum tenens" is continuing the policy. We wonder where it will all end considering that the Egyptian Nation as a whole and even normally subservient moderates like Yahiya Pasha are being grimly suppressed.

OUR RULERS.

We extract the following from "A London Diary" in the 'New Statesman and Nation' of mail week:—

"In the train on the way back from Bristol I sat next to two delegates from the Conservative Conference. I am prepared to swear to the following piece of conversation between them.

A: I like Lord Lloyd myself.

B: Yes. Who is he, do you know? What is his record?

A: Oh, he was Viceroy of India, wasn't he?

B: Yes, I believe he was. That's a great position,, isn't it?

A: Yes, one of the very greatest."

Bishop Barnes, while condemning, in the name of Christianity, bombing from the air made the mistake of referring to the tribal territory between Afghanistan and India as "Afghanistan" and an Anglo-Indian contemporary, forgetting that the Bishop at least was a Christian, poured withering scorn on his title to comment on bombing on the Frontier. We wonder what these Anglo-Indian apologists of British rule in India think of the ignorance of our "rulers" as revealed above by two of them.

PARSIS AND ELECTIONS.

It is most encouraging to learn from a B.P.C.C. Election Bulletin that a number of Parsis have come forward to help the Congress election campaign. They propose, it is said, to call voters' meetings in their localities and strongly support Congress candidates. That is an effective kind of propaganda and deserves to be tried on a wider scale throughout the City during the next few days that are left for the Elections. Such meetings may also be addressed by non-Congress candidates or their supporters and the voters should be convinced why they should vote solid for Congress candidates alone. As for Parsi voters there are many who entertain a genuine regard for the Congress, though for various reasons they are not taking an active part in its work in sufficiently large numbers. They may be trusted to rise above petty communal considerations and take a thoroughly patriotic view of the elections. Only, it is necessary to counteract the communal and anti-Congress propaganda in their localities.

NEED FOR CAUTION.

There are strong rumours in well-informed circles that certain appointments proposed to be made in the Department of Chemical Technology in the Bombay University are far from satisfactory. It is said, for instance, that the candidate recommended by the Selection Committee of the Syndicate for the Readership in Dyeing and Printing has little or no practical knowledge or factory experience of these subjects, though he is Professor of Organic Chemistry in an Indian college. It is also said that the candidate recommended for the Lecturership in Tinctorial Chemistry does not possess adequate knowledge of textile chemistry, though he, too, is a Professor of Organic Chemistry. If there is any ground for these rumours, it is obviously the duty of the Syndicate to be extremely careful in making the appointments finally. The success and reputation of the new and important Department of Technology depend very largely on these posts being filled by most competent men, who have thorough knowledge, both theoretical and practical, of the subjects which they will be called upon to teach.

-PRESS VIEWS-

"Humiliation" For Bengal

Nothing could have been a source of greater humiliation to Bengal than her deliberate exclusion from the Congress Cabinet. Just fancy, the province which supplied the first President of the Indian National Congress and carried the message of Nationalism to the rest of India, and which has made the greatest contribution to the social and political progress that is witnessed in the country to-day was found unfit to have a spokesman of her own in the National Council! Bengal, we are told, has been penalised for dissensions in the ranks of her Congressmen. Possibly Bengal deserves the treatment. That there does not appear to be any widespread expression of resentment at the slight with which she has been treated indicates that Bengal is either politically dead or her people have ceased to take the Congress politics seriously.—"Advance"

Village Industries Association

Mahatma Gandhi very kindly spared time on Sunday last, the final day of the Congress session, to meet representatives of the Executive Committee of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh, the Bombay Swadeshi League, the Gujarat Provincial Swadeshi Sangh and other workers who had specially come to Bombay to chalk out a line of action for swadeshi propaganda. An informal discussion took place in which Mahatmaji elaborated his ideas regarding the scope and nature of the new organisation to be started under his guidance and supervision. The Village Industries Association will have a most ambitious programme. Thanks to the large and devoted following which Gandhiji possesses all over the country it will have no lack of enthusiastic workers. Nor will it lack of finance. In Mr. Kumarappa, its organiser, it will have a worker of tried ability gifted with the capacity of patient investigation and the knowledge necessary for the strenuous task which the Congress, under Mahatmaji's advice, has asked him to undertake.—"Swadeshi".

Congress Must Win

From reports that have hitherto been received it is evident that Congress will sweep the polls everywhere, and as a party it will be returned with a thumping majority. Be it said to the credit of the nation, it has not allowed itself to be misguided by false communal slogans, and has shown preference everywhere for the nationalists. Even amongst Mussalmans there has been a greater tendency towards electing better type of people, and Tories and Communalists have been comparatively at discount. The electorate has fully risen to the occasion, and has shown that whether the test is the prison or the ballot box, it is the Congress and Congress alone which represents the will of the people.—"National Call."

Panditji's Duty

With Panditji himself out of the Assembly at least in the beginning, with such scant enthusiasm for his platform even in a province like the Punjab and with such poor numerical strength for his party, even if one conceded the wisdom of his having started the faction, we do not see the wisdom in keeping it up. We have no doubt the circumstances demand that Panditji should speedily liquidate the separate existence of his party, and not weaken the opposition for trivial reasons.—"People."

"Sir Samuel Hoare did not agree and said that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose was regarded a danger in Bengal....."

By Bengal?

* * * *

Sir Samuel further insisted that "he had no reason to interfere with the action of the Bengal Government."

Quite obviously. What could better prove the utter lack of reason than Mr. Bose's unopposed return to the Assembly?

* * * *

But no. Sir Samuel was wrong. Or rather he did have a reason and a judicial reason at that. For "two judges had scrutinised the question and they were satisfied that Mr. Bose ought to be detained."

Yes they HAD "scrutinised" the question—as posed by the Executive.

* * * *

Addressing the local educationalists at Bilaspur the other day, Atiya Begum Sahiba "emphasised the fact that the present system of education was absolutely useless; consequently a drastic revolution was necessary to make it suitable for the present needs of India."

We hope the grim and determined lady doesn't seriously contemplate actual violence.

* * * *

"To those voters whom these lines can influence, we make an appeal to return Sir Hari Singh to the Assembly. He is one of our eminent men and he ought to be in his old place again."—"Daily News," Nagpur.

And, 'incidentally', he happens to be one of "our" Directors.

* * * *

The British Home Office has set up a Committee to consider the possibilities of conciliation methods in matrimonial disputes. The Committee contains no married woman as member.

The success of the Committee is certain and we hope that the husband's point of view will at last be ensured the proverbial dog's chance at least.

* * * *

A journalist from South India, whose surname is as big as the name of the town from which he hails, writes to us, offering his services as a contributor—one of the typical periodical appeals from the fraternity from that part of India. In support of his application he says "nearly more than 20,000 South Indians are employed in Bombay" etc. etc.

We quite agree—about the number. Our advice given to him free of charge is, why not come down to Bombay and add one more to the number?

* * * *

A 19-year-old girl called the "Lucrezia Borgia of France" has been convicted of particide and sentenced to death. She may be spared the guillotine, but not penal servitude for life. On hearing her doom, she cried: "I curse my father! I curse my mother! It is shameful, shameful". She also yelled at the jury, prefacing her execrations with "You rascals!"—Thank God she spared the presiding Solomon.

Well, has a writer said: "A woman's nerves are not always under control, when the body is enmeshed in a network of sensitive microscopic strands, a certain amount of expression may be forgiven."

* * * *

"You said before we were married that I need never ask you for money."

"Well, I meant it. Don't."

Crushing Rejoinder To Jamnadas Mehta

Congress Record Stands Unchallenged, Says Dr. Deshmukh

A straight and clear-cut reply was given by Dr. Deshmukh, Sjt. S. K. Patil and Sjt. K. M. Munshi to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, another candidate for the Assembly, at the various election meetings held in "F" and "D" Wards on Wednesday night.

The reply was sequel to the letter of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta criticising the policy adopted by the Congress and the candidates put up by it.

"The Congress is not an one-man show. It is a perfectly democratic organisation, taking into consideration the fact that the Congress is the only body in the country which has throughout fought for vindicating public rights," said Dr. Deshmukh in the course of his speech.

"Is there any other body," he asked, "which has made an attempt for adult suffrage? Is not even the modified constitution of the Congress calculated to transform the entire Congress Organisation into an army of well-disciplined soldiers?"

Dr. Deshmukh addressed a large gathering of workmen at Lalbag, Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi, presiding.

The speaker assured at the outset that the Congress was the only body in the country which had exerted for public rights. Moreover, it was the only ancient, respectable body in the country which had worked incessantly for fifty years.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

But other candidates were belittling the Congress, observed the speaker. They belittled the Congress candidates as lamp-posts or, still worse, stones covered with "Sindur".

"Is there any other political body in the country," asked Dr. Deshmukh, "which has made an attempt for adult suffrage?"

"Even the modified constitution of the Congress in its compendious form, maintains the discipline and the democratic principles which can never be doubted, much less flouted," he added.

MAHATMA'S FAREWELL GIFT.

The farewell gift of Mahatmaji, observed the lecturer, left no loop-hole in the constitution, although, it would be universally admitted, no constitution could be made wholly knave-proof.

The elimination of the spinning franchise and the relaxation of the Khadi clause and the labour franchise, with reasonable limitations, were all sought to widen franchise and yet maintain discipline, observed the doctor.

But the services rendered by the Congress, he continued, were seldom recognised by certain candidates and at times flagrantly flouted.

CONGRESS RECORD.

Was it not the Congress, asked the doctor, which worked for genuine reconciliation between Capital and Labour during the mill-strike of 1928?

"Who started the milk-fund," he again asked, "for the children of the strikers?"

"Look at it from any point of view," emphasised the doctor, "Congress is the only body worth respecting, worth obeying.

"It is not a mushroom organisation of six months with upstart candidates."

Dr. Deshmukh wound up his speech with an appeal that the large population of working men would stand by the Congress when it needed them.

He was quite certain that the Congress candidates would be returned with the support of the working men.

NO PLAYING WITH CONGRESS.

Sjt. S. K. Patil in the course of his speech said:—

"Referring to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's reply, I am considerably pained to see that a person like Mr. Mehta who was once connected with the Congress should have chosen to play with the greatest constitution in the land."

The issue involved in the elections, observed the speaker, was not one of merits but of prestige and discipline of the Congress.

Congress could not stand tinkering with its discipline even from Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, however high he might be in his other qualifications, remarked the lecturer.

There was no retracing of the steps and the step taken by the Congress was after due deliberation.

To oppose Congress was to join hands with the reactionary forces that were ranged against the Congress.

Mr. Mehta must bend his head," concluded the speaker, "before an institution which alone is the true representative of the nation."

Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar and others also spoke in the meeting appealing to the audience not to be swept away by the talk or influence of the non-Congress candidates or the candidates not nominated by the Congress.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting came to a close.

In a later election meeting held at "Asthika Samaj Hall" Matunga, the speakers made similar observations Mr. Nagindas T. Master, presiding.

MUNSHI ANSWERS JAMNADAS MEHTA

Mahatma's Followers Not Foolish

Mr. K. M. Munshi addressed another gathering at Khar, on Wednesday, Sjt. Gokuldasbhai Bhat presiding.

"Not only has Mr. Jamnadas Mehta charged the Congress, with not being democratic" observed Mr. Munshi in the course of his speech, "but also he has alleged in substance that Congressmen foolishly follow Mahatma Gandhi."

"There cannot be a greater perversion of truth," said the speaker.

"It is Mahatma Gandhi who has created the power and the strength of the present Congress, He has created a new objective of Swaraj."

"GLORIOUS DAY."

It was a glorious day for India continued the speaker, that its people who had been once divided into numerous divisions had again forged ahead, maintaining the discipline of nationhood.

The people of India, continued the speaker, had found in Gandhiji the embodiment of their aspirations. They had found in his parting message, their formation and they were prepared to stand united under his guidance and to obey his commands with the promptitude of soldiers.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's idea, of democracy, he observed, was out-of-date.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

"Democracy is not irrelevant spontaneity. It is disciplined well-ordered and well-directed effort on their proper leadership.

That Congress had presented such a democracy to India, he added, was its greatest achievements.

He hoped that the Congress candidates would come out with flying colours in the ensuing polls and appealed one and all to obey the Congress mandate.

TOMMY'S NEW UNIFORM

Field Service Dress Not Yet Settled After 2 Year's Experiments

LONDON, Oct. 22, (By Air Mail).

After two years of experiments, the new field service dress for the infantry soldier has still not been settled.

In November, 1932, the new uniforms and web equipment were issued to a platoon of the 2nd Battalion, the Queen's Regiment, but the special committee of experts set up by the War Office has not yet reached final decisions.

The lighter and easier uniforms and equipments have been tried in field training conditions fairly thoroughly, although the rainfall during manoeuvres was below the average.

A report, dealing with the behaviour of the uniform and equipment is now being prepared. In it the health of the men is compared with that of solders who have had exactly similar training in outfits of the present standard type.

More "Experiments" Necessary.

More experiments are necessary before the question of the trousers is settled. The new type of "plus fours" seems to have held more rain than the usual trousers. Further extensive trials will also be necessary before the ideal great coat for field use is found. Warmth without water-logging is desired.

The new web equipment is specially commended, especially the two-part pack. The abolition of the haversack, and the transfer of the water-bottle and drenching tool to the pack, have the result that there are no "hangings" below the waist except frog and bayonet

"Two years is not a long time for such an experiment", a War Office official told Reuter. "It would be highly uneconomical to order a new outfit in great quantities until full tests are made.

"Many critics forget that it is a field service uniform, and will not be worn for ceremonial parades." —Reuter.

DOUMERGUE & RADICALS

Hope Of Compromise Not Yet Abandoned

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, Nov. 7

The hope of compromise between M. Doumergue and Radicals is not yet abandoned according to the latest political reports and the Senate is shaping towards support to the Premier's policy.

M. Doumergue to-day received ex-Finance Minister Lasteyrie of Right who suggested to M. Doumergue only to ask Parliament to vote for one month on account instead of three.

An atmosphere of bitter disillusionment is weighing the whole country. The fact that M. Doumergue allowed leave to the Chamber yesterday was unnoticed is widely commented.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS INEVITABLE

PARIS, Nov. 6.

Well informed circles forecast that M. Doumergue will not agree to the Radical compromise, and state that nothing but a miracle can avert a crisis on November 8.-

SAFE FOR THE MOMENT

The Doumergue Government has been saved for the moment. A meeting of Radicals, on whom the fate of the Government depended, adopted a resolution on Tuesday in favour of the maintenance of party truce, expressing the wish that M. Doumergue would accept the vote on the budget with minimum delay, rather than demand credits.

The Radical Group has entrusted M. Herriot with the mission of inducing M. Doumergue to accept the proposed compromise. The important Left Radical group has voted unanimous confidence in Doumergue's reform policy, and the Centre groups also support the Premier.

The Premier's credit bill asks for 13,628,000 francs for the first quarter of 1935, the estimate being based on the decrees for cuts in state salaries and pensions, which have not yet come before Parliament.—Reuter.

Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The death occurred of Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge, retired Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Bombay Presidency.

PUBLIC OPINION AND TERRORISM

Bengal Governor Expresses Gratitude For Support Of His Measures

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A farewell luncheon in honour of Sir John Anderson who is leaving London on November 13 and arriving in India at the end of November was given by Mr. R. S. Sarma and was attended by Lord Halifax, Lord Zetland, Lord Lytton, Sir John Simon, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Mr. R. A. Butler, Field-Marshal Birdwood and others.

Mr. Sarma paid a tribute to the success of Anderson's Governorship and emphasised the value of his realisation of the necessity of gaining support of public opinion in fight against terrorism.

Sir J. Anderson replying said, he was following the line established by his distinguished predecessors who had similar problems varying only by reason of varying policy at home. "A fluctuating policy was always a source of difficulty in India. He was returning confident that before long his policy would be crystallised along the lines approved not merely by Government or Conferences or Committees but by Parliament. He was sure that everyone would be grateful to be freed from the embarrassments of unforeseen changes in policy. Sir J. Anderson added that expression of gratitude for support and kindness extended to him in Bengal was often from the most unexpected quarters.—Reuter.

"POVERTY-STRICKEN DERELICT AREAS"

Commission Urges Transfer Of Surplus Unemployed

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 7

The Commisioners appointed by the Government to investigate into four poverty-stricken derelict areas in West Cumberland, Tyneside, South Wales and Scotland presented their report.

They find that there are over a hundred thousand surplus unemployed whose transfer they urge. New industries should be created together with schemes of land settlement and afforestation. Government intends to table legislation early in the new session.

FRANC WEAKENS

French Cabinet Crisis Has Repurcussions On 'Change

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The virtual doom of M. Doumergue's Cabinet is responsible for the renewed outbreak in Continental nervousness, Paris being a buyer of sterling and dollars.

The Franc would have weakened further, but for the strong intervention of the American Exchange Fund who bought Francs on a larger scale, in order to prevent the unwanted appreciation of dollars with the resultant shipments of gold to New York.

The French Cabinet crisis is arousing apprehensions, lest the events of the 6th February would be repeated.

Moreover, the Saar elections are having a further unsettling influence and it is felt here that the situation demands a strong Government, which at present, appears to be very difficult to attain.

The ability of Belgium to remain in the "Gold Bloc" is again under suspicion, as is evidenced by three months rate being 42 centimes discount.

The abovementioned conditions resulted in the intensification of the movement of Continental panic money to London, further augmenting the already overabundant short term funds.

The action of the clearing banks in reducing the minimum loan rates to half per cent is causing rumours on the stock exchange and elsewhere that the Bank of England discount will be reduced to one and a half per cent, though such a rate is unprecedented in the history of the British Banking. But it is pointed out that the present rate is hopelessly ineffective.

No Turnover Tax On Raw Materials

The new law frees from turnover tax wholesale deliveries of vital raw materials and unfinished goods, including cotton, wool, fertilisers, oils; fuels; vegetables, grains, flour, iron and steel; and many other metals and alloys, and milk.

PEACE ON FRONTIER

Faqir's Futile Efforts To Stir Up Trouble

PESHAWAR, Nov. 7

The latest news across the border shows that peace and quiet prevail in tribal countries except for some firing on a party of Tochi scouts near Durang line at the end of last month.

The Faqir of Alingar has miserably failed to stir up trouble any where and his efforts to engineer an attack on the Nawab of Dir have proved abortive. The faqir recently planned an attack on the Nawab's Forts in Kiskini and Darra and tried to hold a jirga of Shamozai Utmankhel for that purpose but the faqir's plans entirely failed owing to the lukewarmness of the Shamozais. The faqir later moved into Salarzai country and also pushed to Pashat at the end of last month.

It is authoritatively stated that there is no chance of either the Salarzai or Shamozai joining the Faqir in any of his escapades.—A. P.

OUT TO MARRY PIONEER AIRMAN

Margaret Stewart Reaffirms Her Decision

LONDON, Nov. 7.

In defiance of her father Marquis Londonderry, Lady Margaret Stewart (24) is determined to marry the pioneer airman Alan Muntz (36), Managing Director of an aircraft firm.

The engagement was announced yesterday.

Lord Londonderry revealed that he had not consented. Lady Margaret reaffirmed her decision to-day. She has a pilot's certificate and intends to fly to the east next month with her husband on business trip.—Reuter's Special.

PROF. JAMES GRAY DEAD

Invented Gyroscope For Aerial Marine Purposes

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The death has occurred of Professor James Gordon Gray of Glasgow University. Gray invented gyroscope for aerial marine purposes.

Lindbergh used his inductor compass on the Atlantic flight. Gray was one of the most brilliant workers in Applied Physics in Great Britain.—Reuter's Special.

COMMON INFORMER MUST GO

He Is As Vulgar As Peeping Tom, Thinks Mover Of Bill

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Sir Gerald Hurst (Con. Moss Side) obtained permission in the Commons to introduce a bill to abolish the right of the so-called common informer to take legal action for the purpose of recovering penalties. He declared that the common informer was a private person who sued for the recovery of statutory penalties for his own benefit. He was a complete sneak.

Sir Gerald explained that the position dated from a time when Parliament could not trust government to administer the laws. Sir Gerald recounted amusing instances of common informers' successful actions, including a penalty obtained from the Brighton Aquarium because sacred music was played while fishes were being fed. The bill was read the first time without division.

OLD AGE CREEPS ON LORD SNOWDEN

Overcome By Physical Strain At Cobden Club Luncheon

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The physical strain of a long speech had its effect on Lord Snowden, when he defended Cobdenism and Free trade at a luncheon at the Cobden Club. Towards the end of his speech, Lord Snowden, who is seventy, showed signs of physical distress and appeared to lose the trend of his sentences and occasionally passed his hand wearily over his forehead. Lady Snowden watched her husband's distress with growing anxiety, finally saying "Sit down, dear. You are not well."

Lord Snowden then paused a few seconds, ending the speech with a brief sentence. Subsequently he recovered and smoked a cigarette before leaving.—Reuter.

Congress Is Alive And Kicking

Polls Must Prove It To Govt. Says Nariman

"I want you to prove to the Government once more, by returning the two Congress candidates to the Assembly, that the National Organisation which they allege to be dead, maintains the same hold on the people as it did in 1930, despite the Ordinances," said Mr K. F. Nariman, presiding at a meeting held on Wednesday night at Chunam Lane, Lamington Road, Bombay.

Mr. Nariman felt no doubt that the Congress candidates, though they started with a handicap, would surely emerge victorious in the ensuing Assembly elections. He felt sure that the citizens of Bombay, who had combined together to make the Congress Session a grand success, would combine once again to prove to the Government and the world at large that Congress influence had not waned even by a jot.

CONGRESS STILL RULES

In his speech, Mr. Nariman stated that Anglo-Indian papers as well as Government officials were boasting that the last four years of repression had crushed the Congress. The Congress was very much alive and kicking, and when opportunity offered itself again, the Congress would show its strength once more. The recent Congress Session, the speaker continued, was not a mere spectacular show, but was proof positive of the wonderful hold which the Congress had over the population of India.

DUTY OF CITIZENS.

The grand success of the Congress session had brought upon the citizens of Bombay additional responsibility. Since the Indian National Congress had chosen to send its representatives to the Assembly, it was the paramount duty of all true citizens of Bombay to see that they were returned to the Central Legislature. The Congress horse had started with a handicap, but the speaker felt no doubt that the Congress horse would win.

"I want to prove to the Government once more," added the speaker, by returning the Congress candidates to the Assembly that the National organisation which they thought to be dead maintains the same hold on the people as it did in 1930 despite the Ordinances. If you fail to send the Congress candidates to the Assembly, then the world would say that the Congress Session was a show and that when the question of judgment came, the people were not behind the Congress.

The Indian National Congress was the only organisation in India that could challenge the Government. Of this solitary castle of the people were demolished, then there would be no other organisation which could accept the challenge of the Government. The Indian National Congress was the only body that could bring independence to India. And to maintain the prestige and power of this body, it was necessary, that the public of Bombay should vote solidly in support of the Congress candidates, without considering their personalities, on the 14th of November.

RIVAL PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Nariman also brought to the notice of the audience the efforts made by the rival candidates to secure their votes. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, who was all along supporting the Government when lathi charges on Congressmen were in full swing in the City, was now going to places which he would not otherwise visit, addressing audiences and giving assurances which were contradictory to one another. Mr. Cowasji depended for his election upon the voters of the Government officials, the votes of the capitalists and the communal votes of his own community. He must have, no doubt, given assurances to the Government that he would support them. Then how could he give assurances to people whose interests were diametrically opposed to that of the Government? queried the speaker.

SLIPPERY CUSTOMER AGAIN.

Coming to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Mr. Nariman reiterated his remarks that he was a "slippery customer," and, therefore, could not be trusted.

Referring to the Congress candidates, Mr. Munshi and Dr. Deshmukh, the President stated that they were the real nominees of the Congress pledged to carry its mandates.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

"When you go to the ballot-box," concluded Mr. Nariman, "remember the organisation that has served you through thick and thin, and vote for it. Think of your own position, when you read in newspapers that other provinces are returning Congress candidates unopposed. What will other people think, if three weeks after the Congress Session, you fail to support the Congress by not sending Congress candidates to the Assembly? Therefore, I appeal to you, on behalf of the Congress, to vote solidly for the Congress candidates."

SOLDIER OF THE CONGRESS.

Dr. Deshmukh, speaking next, said that he was a humble sepoy of the Congress, pledged to carry out its mandate in the Assembly. He deplored the attitude taken by 'Kesari' of Poona regarding the Congress Parliamentary Board and its candidates, and averred that "Kesari" was acting quite in opposition to the policy laid down by its founder, the late Lokamanya Tilak, who had made it clear that the paper should always support the Congress.

Mr. Babrekar, in his speech, elucidated the Congress attitude on the Communal Award, and showed how it was the correct one.

ONLY TWO PARTIES.

Mr. S. K. Patil, speaking last, said that what the public should consider while casting their votes was, whether they were for the country or for the Government. In India, there were only two opposing forces. One was the Government and the other was the Congress which stood for the nation. There was no third party. Hence it was the clear duty of the patriotic citizens of Bombay to stand by their country and vote for the Congress candidates.

NAVAL TALKS WILL CONTINUE

Sir John Simon Devises New Formula

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A new formula for continuing the Naval talks was suggested by Sir John Simon at the interview with Mr. Norman Davis this afternoon and Mr. Davis has informed Sir John Simon that the American delegation is prepared to continue the talks on the new basis Sir John Simon has in mind.

After this assurance of American support, the naval talks will reopen with the full delegation at the conferences this week.—Reuter

ANSARI RETURNS TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

Dr. Ansari arrived here to-day from Hyderabad (Deccan) where he had to cancel all his public engagements due to a sudden attack of fever.

For the last few days he has been having temperature. He looked very pale and weak as he detrained. He will take rest for a few days and meanwhile if health permits he will address election meetings in favour of Mr. Asaf Ali.—United Press.

WELSH MINERS MAY STRIKE AGAIN

Unless Dispute In Taffmerthyr Colliery Is Settled

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Another crisis has arisen in the South Wales coalfield. The Executive Council of the South Wales Miners' Federation, Cardiff, to-day decided to recommend to the delegates to the Coalfields Conference in Cardiff, to-morrow to tender fourteen days notice to terminate contracts, with a view to enforcing a settlement of the dispute in the Taffmerthyr colliery where 1,200 men have been on strike for a month to protest against the existence of the Miners Industrial Union in opposition to the South Wales Miners Federation.

The Conference to-morrow will be adjourned to enable the delegates to consult their lodges and if the recommendation is accepted 14 days notice to terminate contracts will be handed in throughout the coalfield on November 14. —Reuter.

MAKE SARDA ACT MORE EFFECTIVE

Bilaspur Women's Conference Resolutions

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

A reference to the Sarda Act was made by Mrs. Atiya Begum in her concluding remarks at the Women's Conference at Bilaspur yesterday.

She said, she was grieved to find that not only illiterate persons but even leaders and educated men followed the pernicious practice of infant marriages. The President then emphasised the need for a radical change in their outlook if they were really anxious for their uplift.

The conference adopted a number of resolutions important of which recommended the Government to amend the Sarda Act so as to make it more effective. Vigorous propaganda in favour of temperance was urged in another resolution as the meeting considered that intemperance was one of the chief causes destroying the happiness of their homes. A demand for compulsory education for girls and a change in the existing Hindu law with a view to granting rights of inheritance to women was also voiced at the conference.

That women should have a place on the Boards of Censors in the provinces to counteract the growing evil of indescent films was the view expressed by the conference which requested the Government to exercise a more rigid control over all cinema films, posters and pictures.—A. P.

Workers And Assembly Elections

FOR WHOM THEY SHOULD VOTE

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the Assembly elections are drawing nearer, the attitude which the working class should adopt towards the Assembly Elections, has been agitating the minds of many Trade Unionists.

I feel that in making a choice of candidate, the trade unionists should definitely obtain a pledge from the candidate concerned, that he would support their vital political and economic demands. In consultation with several of my colleagues, in the G.I.P.R.W. Union and the Nagpur Textile Union, I have placed the following demands before the rival candidates in Nagpur.

(1) Release of all Labour workers in jail and especially of M. N. Roy and repeal of all repressive legislation directed against Labour, such as the Trades Disputes Act., etc.

(2) No protection to any industry, unless a minimum living wage and living conditions of work are legally guaranteed; and withdrawal of protection granted to the Cotton Textile Industry, in view of the inhuman wage cuts introduced in the wages of the workers since 1930, and the manner in which recent textile strikes were suppressed by the Millowners at Nagpur, Bombay and Sholapur, by the Millowners.

(3) Legislation for 40-hour week, unemployment insurance, minimum living wage, and old age pensions.

(4) 50 per cent reduction in land revenue and rent.

(5) Annulment of agricultural indebtedness and arrears of land revenue and rent.

(6) Restoration of wage cuts effected in the railways, in the textile industry and others, since 1930.

(7) Complete exemption from rents and taxation of all uneconomic holdings. It is equally essential that the candidate concerned should agree to work in co-operation with the local Railway Unions, for the redress of their economic grievances in the Assembly. It is highly desirable that the candidate concerned should give a definite undertaking, that he will move resolutions, introduce bills, suggest budget cuts and take other necessary action, to support these demands of the workers and peasants. These demands are very ordinary and do not commit the candidate to a full blooded Socialist programme. The workers and peasants, only ask for bread and decent conditions of work. Will not the prospective candidates show the humanity to support these demands of the workers and peasants, whose custodians they so oft proclaim themselves?—Yours, etc.,

R. S. RUIKAR,
Vice President, All-India Trade Union Congress.

"Duty Of Sikh Voters"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. G. S. Bawa (I have heard of this name for the first time in the Bombay Sikh community), published in to-day's "Bombay Chronicle," under the above heading, I may inform Mr. Bawa that no one was pained more than myself over the little controversy with my friend Sirdar Sardul Singh Caveeshar. It is since 1914 that Sirdar Sardul Singh and myself know each other well, when he was editing the "Sikh Review" from Delhi. But the duty compelled me to write to the Press regarding some of his mis-statements. Sirdar Gopal Singh Qaumi has told me that Sirdar Sardul Singh admitted that the Press report of his Dadar speech was not correct wherein he was reported to have said that the Sikh community had changed their views about the Communal Award, after the Congress voting. As the Secretary of the Sikh community meeting to which reference had been made by Sirdar Sardul Singh, it was my humble duty to lay the bare facts before the public. If speaking of truth is a crime, I beg pardon of Mr. Bawa.

As for the idea of holding a Sikh Anti-Communal Award Conference in Bombay, the insinuations of Mr. Bawa are utterly baseless and misleading. The idea of holding such a Conference originated amongst the Committee members of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, the premier body of Bombay Sikhs and their Chief priest along with Sirdar Partap Singh of Akali Dal, than whom there is no better Congressman, were deputed to induce me to take part in the deliberations about holding the Conference. After forming a very strong Committee of nearly 30 prominent Sikhs in Bombay, the proposal was placed in an overcrowded weekly meeting of the Sikh community and the names of Committee members were announced. Only one Sikh gentleman asked that his name should be omitted from the committee, and that without giving any reasons for that. It was due to the pre-engagements of the president-elect that the Conference could not be held in Bombay. After all what is the harm in holding Anti-Communal Award Conference when the Congress itself says that the Communal Award is anti-national.

I am sorry that without knowing me Mr. Bawa has labelled me as a communalist. During the short period of my political career, I have never delivered any speech or published any statement asking for any special Sikh rights. In my controversy with Sirdar Sardul Singh, I have never said that the Sikhs will accept the Communal Award if their percentage in the Councils was increased. What the Sikhs want is the total rejection of the Communal Award, Joint Electorates and no reservation of seats for any community. I cannot understand how to demand this is "communalism." If there is any community in India which wants a national Raj, it is the Sikh community, but the Sikhs think that the Congress by its Communal Award policy has given a direct blow to the sentiments of pure nationalism. How the times have changed! Those who speak against the Communal Award are communalists and those who speak for neither rejection nor acceptance of the Award are Nationalists, patriots and what not! Poor India, unless it is saved from friends like Mr. Bawa and people of the way of his thinking no good will come to the country.

As regards Assembly voting, I have never advised 'the Sikh community not to vote for Congress candidates,' in any community meeting or in the Bombay Press. I have always said that these Councils are a huge fraud and that the Congressmen have fallen in their trap. The genuine national workers have nothing to do with them. If the Sikhs want to vote for the Congress candidates, there is none to prevent them or if they boycott these elections, they cannot be blamed. As for myself, I cannot become election-agent of Mr. Munshi or Dr. Deshmukh. It is futile to talk of Congress prestige being at stake. The prestige of the Congress will be at stake when it will call countrymen for action as it did in 1930, and if the Sikhs do not join at that time they will be traitors. I inform Mr. Bawa that as in the past, so in future my family and I myself will be found in the first ranks. The country has several examples of 'pucca' Swarajists turning against Congress when exalted to the Councils and I do not wish to be an instrument of their elevation to those heights.—Yours etc.,

JAMIAT SINGH.

Jamnadas Mehta Not Withdrawing

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read a report in the Press of a speech delivered by my friend Mr. S. K. Patil at one of the Congress election campaign meetings requesting me to withdraw from the Assembly contest lest Sir Cowasji Jehangir might get in. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, I want to declare in the most categorical manner that I have no intention whatever of retiring from the contest and I request my friends, supporters and voters in general not to be misled by any suggestion of this kind in the Press. It is a part of election tactics sometimes for the losing side to spread such false reports; although I am sure that Mr. Patil's request to me is born of a genuine fear of Sir Cowasji's probable success and is not an election stunt. Mr. Patil knows very well that in contesting this election I am standing for the following principles:—

(1) That the Congress should be a really democratic organisation and not a one-man-show.

(2) That the Congress should stand for undiluted and courageous nationalism instead of for timid opportunism.

(3) That the Congress should be a political body exclusively and not a spiritual and metaphysical hotch-potch of primitive and reactionary and dubious social and economic reforms.

(4) As a protest against slavementality, blind hero-worship, and insincere admiration of Mahatma Gandhi by persons who privately denounce and publicly extol him. As against this, I stand openly as a devoted admirer of Mahatma Gandhi's personality and equally openly a determined opponent of his metaphysical politics.

In advocating these principles, I know that I do incur the displeasure of friends like Mr. Patil, but I am prepared to incur a thousand times greater odium than allow this national body to be corroded within as it is actually happening to-day.

For the rest I do not wish to speculate on the chances of success of the Congress candidates. But I do not see why the Congress should first put up "lamp-posts" as candidates and then get worried about their chances! The country does not want dead posts but needs real live sparks. The Congress should either put up such candidates or take the consequences. No amount of shrieking for the prestige of the Congress will be of any use. Why should the prestige of the Congress consist in the success of "lamp-posts"?

As for myself, I am chiefly relying on the support of intelligent, independent and educated freemen, who are sufficiently numerous in the ranks of the democratic Swaraj Party and the Labour movement.

No institution can live for ever on prestige alone. The Government of the country has realised it; the Executive of the Congress is still taking time about it. But prestige is like capital; and to live on it alone is to invite bankruptcy.—Yours etc.,

JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.

Ridge Road,
Bombay: Nov. 7.

Nature Study In Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nature study as an integral part of the school syllabus has never been sufficiently emphasised in our schools. Its importance however is being lately recognised It was first included in the syllabus in the year 1914. But in all the ups and downs of the reform of schools and syllabuses both by the University as well as by the Educational Department this most important subject was left entirely on the side track Apart from a few exhibitions and short refresher or training courses for teachers here and there during the past twenty years, no serious attempt has been made to plan out an arrangement by which the subject may receive its due attention in practice. And yet the subject has indeed a substantial place in the primary the secondary, and the training departments of education.

With a view to improve this state of affairs, a beginning was made in focussing the attention of those concerned on the subject in the year 1928-29 by organising the first Conference (Colloquium) under the Gokhale Education Society's Parel High School, Bombay. The Second Conference and Exhibition was organised in the year 1930-31 under the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee Mr. K. S. Vakeel, then of the Bombay Educational service and the author of the first nature study syllabus, attended the function and appreciated the same with suitable suggestions. Then the vast resources and possibilities in the subject were sufficiently brought to the public view. The third Conference was also organised under the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee in the year 1932-33. The deliberations were presided over by Prof. R. P. Kar of the Secondary Training College Bombay when a distinctive step was taken by appointing a nature study reform committee of competent men to draw up a suitable plan for readjusting the subject in our school system. This Committee which is presided over by Prof. V. N. Hate, late of the Wilson College has been steadily at work. A questionaire on the subject has been already sent round to select persons and institutions in the first instance to facilitate larger work. All the representative opinions have since been also secured and a preliminary draft of the report is now in the making. I am glad to report also that the Bombay Division Educational week, at its Fourth Session held at Dadar in March 1934, included for the first time a special nature study section. We thus have every reason now to look forward to a brighter future for the subject in our educational system. Co-operation and concentration of all concerned will alone help us to speed it up.—Yours, etc.

G. M. CHAKRADEO,
Reform Committee, Bombay.

GOVT'S "NO" TO MALAVIYA

Refuses To Interfere With Returning Officer's Decision

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

It is understood that references made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to the Governor-General and the U. P. Government, under the electoral rules in connection with the Assembly elections have proved unsuccessful.

The Pandit had asked the Governor-General to give an interpretation of the rule, the result of which might be over-ruling the decision of the Returning Officer of Allahabad that the Pandit could not stand for the Allahabad Jhansi Division.

The reply, it is understood, is that the Governor-General cannot interfere.

Other reference to the U. P. Government was regarding the amendment of electoral roll.

The Government's reply, it is understood, is that the matter will be considered after the elections.—A.P.

I. C. S. COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

Five Indians To Be Recruited In India Next Year

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

A Communique states that besides ten Hindus, one Mahomedan one Parsi and one Anglo-Indian, who were successful in the I.C.S. examination, held in London in August last, and whose names were already announced, it is proposed to recruit five Indians in India in 1935 by examination at Delhi and Rangoon.

Two of these vacancies are in Burma and will be offered for competition among Burman candidates at Rangoon examination. The remaining three have offered for competition at the examination to be held in Delhi in January.—United Press.

Workers Celebrate Russian Revolution Anniversary

To celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of the 'October Revolution' and the establishment of the Soviet Republic in Russia, workers of Bombay rallied in large numbers at the mass meeting at Lalbag maidan on Wednesday evening. Red banners with hammer and sickle emblem were displayed at the meeting.

Mr. Joglekar, who presided, drew a vivid contrast between the prosperity, freedom and power enjoyed by the toilers in the Soviet Union and the misery and bondage that were the lot of the working masses in the rest of the world. Messrs Khale, Patkar, Patkar and Mirajkar also spoke and resolutions congratulating the workers of the Soviet Union and condemning the ban on certain labour organisations by the Bombay Government were passed.

The workers then formed into a procession which marched through Chinchpokli, Jacob Circle Madanpura and Girgaum to Chowpatty, singing working-class songs.

DELHI EDITOR IN TROUBLE

Contempt Of Court Alleged In Articles Published In "Roy's Weekly"

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

On an application made by Diwan Ramal, the Government Advocate, praying that a rule "nisi" be granted against the Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Roy's Weekly" of Delhi in connection with the alleged publication of two articles "tending to bring the Hon'ble judges and the authority of the law into disrepute and contempt," Justices Addison and Din Mohamad to-day issued notice to the respondents to show cause why they should not be committed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the law for contempt of the High Court.

The application 'inter alia' alleged that the issue of "Roy's Weekly" dated October 8, on page one printed a streamer in bold type: "Storm ahead of Lahore High Court" and on page ten of the same issue, an article appeared under the heading "A Wayfarer's Diary," in which grave and improper suggestions were made against the administration of justice at the Lahore High Court. The application alleged that the said headline and article by their terms and by innuendo tended to bring the Hon'ble judges and the Lahore High Court, the administration of justice and the authority of law into disrepute and contempt and constituted a grave danger to the most vital interests of the public generally.

Their Lordships after hearing the Government Advocate ordered the issue of a notice to Mr. S. R. Iyer, Editor, J. C. Roy, Printer and Publisher, to show cause as said above.—A. P.

NASIK PREPARES FOR ELECTIONS

Vigorous Propaganda For Congress Candidates

(From A Correspondent).

NASIK, Nov. 7.

On Monday the 5th inst. Sjts. Govindrao Deshpande, Mahant and Sitaramdas Pingle, visited Ghoti, Igatpuri and Wadhivara.

They saw most of the voters individually and secured support for Congress candidates. At Igatpuri the local leading Congressmen and prominent merchants after consultations with Sjt. Deshpande formed a committee to work on the election day throughout the Taluka.

On the 6th inst. in the morning Sjts. Gadre, Deshpande and Janorkar canvassed votes in the city. Sjt. Gadre took them round with Doctor Hamid to the Muslim quarters for the canvassing of votes for Congress. In the noon Sjt. Deshpande, Messrs. Gadre, Janorkar and Chandratre went to Trimbak and visited all the voters. Well-organised house to house propaganda in the city was done. Sjts. Gadre and Deshpande then left for Deolali Cantonment and Bhagur.

A contingent of twenty-seven Indian boy scouts under the leadership of Mr. W. H. Hogg, Provincial Secretary of the Punjab Boy Scouts Association, left for Colombo 'en route' to Australia, where they will attend the Boy Scouts Jamboree to be held at Frankston from 27th December to 7th January.

PICTORIAL PROPAGANDA FOR ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Bombay Commercial Associations Assure Unanimous Support For Congress Candidates

(Through the Congress Election Campaign Bureau).

The business associations in the City of Bombay are coming forward one after another assuring their fullest support to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in the election campaign that is going on in the city. Not a single association which was appealed to by the Congress has refused to support the Congress candidates.

The Seeds Traders' Association of Musjid Bunder Road has written to the Central Office assuring the fullest support of its members to the Congress candidates.

The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., in their letter of recommendation to the members of the Association, say "that the Indian National Congress is the only National Institution which truly represents the people and that the best and the lasting interests of the people and the most cherished national aspirations could be protected and enhanced by the Congress party alone." They have promised their complete support to the Congress candidates.

The Bombay Grains and Seeds Association, Ltd., Kalbadevi Road, has written to its members asking them to vote for the Congress candidates alone.

BUSINESSMEN'S INTEREST.

In a moving appeal addressed to the members, the President and the Secretary of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd., say: "About the Congress candidates we can say that they have been the selfless workers in the cause of freedom. Their past services to the country inspire us with confidence that they are incapable of doing any harm to the country's interests. Not only the people of this country but particularly the business community in the land will be highly benefited by people like Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Sjt. K. M. Munshi going to the Assembly on the Congress ticket. After the retirement of the Swaraj Party from the Assembly, the so-called representatives of the people who sat in that body have done things which have ruined the interests of the country. These legislators have been guilty of the breach of confidence with the business community. It is, therefore, in the interests of businessmen that they should return the Congress candidates to the Assembly." The Chamber has asked its members to vote for the Congress candidates.

The Grain Merchants' Association has very strongly recommended to its members that every one of them should vote for the Congress candidates alone.

The Bombay Motor Merchants' Association has issued a circular to its members asking them to support Mr. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.

NATION'S VOICE.

The Bombay Country Fancy and Grey Piece-goods Merchants' Association has also issued a circular to all its members strongly favouring the candidature of the Congress nominees. Among other things, the circular says that both for the services which Sjt. Munshi and Dr. Deshmukh have rendered the country and also for the duty that they owe to the Congress, all the members must unreservedly vote for the Congress candidates. The Congress means the Nation's voice and it is the one Institution which can truly be called thoroughly representing the masses of this country.

Various other associations have written to us promising not only their votes to the Congress candidates but such other help as the Congress may requisition from them for the election purposes.

PICTORIAL PROPAGANDA

The Central Office of the Congress election activities has prepared a number of cartoons and pictures which will be exhibited as wall-posters appealing to voters to vote for the Congress candidates. The pictures speak for themselves. These will be exhibited from the 9th of November onwards.

LEGAL DISABILITY MUST GO

Maharashtra Women's Conference Demands Equal Property Rights

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 5.

The fifth session of the Maharashtra Women's Conference which was held here under the presidentship of Dr. Mrs. Kamalabai Deshpande, Principal of the Women's College, Yerandawana, passed the following resolutions:

This Conference strongly recommends that the Sarda Act be more strictly enforced in the Presidency.

This Conference disapproves certain amendments that are being brought forward for getting exemption from the Sarda Act

This Conference recommends that Government, local bodies, municipal bodies, all educational institutions and social bodies should make every possible effort to organize classes and centres for the promotion of literacy and general education among adult men and women through cinemas, magic lanterns, moving libraries, the publication of suitable books in the vernaculars and Kirtan, Puran, and Bhajan.

CO-EDUCATION.

This Conference desires that co-education be introduced in all primary schools and recommends that there should be women teachers on the staff as far as possible.

This Conference strongly recommends that Municipal and local bodies should appoint women supervisors for girls' schools and for co-educational schools.

This Conference is of opinion that all boys' schools to which girls are admitted should be compelled to have at least two women teachers on the staff and to have adequate separate sanitary arrangements for girls and also to provide for the teaching of drill, needle-work, domestic science and music.

CRECHES IN MILLS.

In view of the fact that women labourers employed in mills in India are generally married women and mothers of young children, this Conference urges that adequate provision of Creches for their babies and children should be made by all mill-owners.

ALL-INDIA COMMISSION.

The Conference supports the resolution passed at the last session of the All-India Women's Conference, viz.,

"The immediate appointment by Government of an All-India Commission with a non-official majority and an adequate number of women on its personnel to consider ways and means for the early removal of the legal disabilities of women as regards inheritance, marriage and guardianship of children and to recommend such amendments to the existing laws as will make them just and equitable."

This Conference urges that arrangements be made for establishing home-industries to enable women to add to the family income.

F. E. KAPADIA SCORES A CENTURY

Parsi Team's Victory Over Cricket Club Of India

The two-day fixture between Dr. Kanga's XI and the Cricket Club of India, which began on Tuesday ended in a victory for the Parsi Team by 106 runs. The winners carried their overnight score to 298 and then dismissed the Cricket Club of India for 192 runs.

The scores were as follows:—

DR. KANGA'S XI.

F.K. Nariman c Kapadia, b Merchant	18
J. Wadia c Kalapesi, b Rana	28
F.E. Kapadia l.b.w. Bhave	124
D.R. Havewalla c Botawalla, b Rana	8
H.J. Vajifdar c Jal, b Merchant	7
H.N. Contractor b Merchant	20
J.R. Chouda b Rana	27
K. Tarapore b Kalapesi	9
P.H. Daruwalla (not out)	0
E.B. Gai b Kalapesi	0
Extras	37
Total	298

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Kalapesi 2 for 60; Merchant 4 for 77; Rana 3 for 57 and Bhave 1 for 13.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA.

Dadyseth c Nariman, b Vajifdar	20
D.P. Tata b Tarapore	51
V.M. Merchant b Gai	4
L.V. Bhave b Gai	4
A.U. Botawalla c Daruwalla, b Gai	26
L.P. Jai c Daruwalla, b Vajifdar	13
C.M. Rana l.b.w. Gai	10
R.G. Nadkarni (run out)	37
S.P. Kapadia (not out)	9
B.K. Kalapesi b Tarapore	1
C. Barday c Contractor, b Nariman	4
Extras	13
Total	192

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Vajifdar 2 for 54; Gai 4 for 68; Tarapore 2 for 26 and Nariman 1 for 7.

Deputation To Finance Member

Before leaving for Delhi on Wednesday, Sir James Grigg, Finance Member of the Government of India was taken round all the departments of a film studio in Bombay in company with a deputation of the Motion-Picture Society of India, where the working of every department was explained to him in detail as also individual articles of machinery such as projectors, cameras, recording equipment, used in the film industry in India.

The deputation of the Society then waited on Sir James who gave them a patient hearing. Sir James promised that as soon as he returned to Delhi he will investigate into the subjects placed before him.

After the interview with the deputation, Sir James was entertained to a tea-party given by the President of the Society, Mr. B.V. Jadhav, at which, besides members of the Society prominent citizens of Bombay were present including Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Richard Temple and Sir Lallubhai Samaldas.

Sir James thanked the President of the Society for having given him an opportunity of visiting the studio and getting first-hand knowledge of the cinema industry.

HANDICAPS TO FILM INDUSTRY

Grigg's Assurance To Motion Picture Society

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

A deputation of the Motion Picture Society of India waited on the Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, Finance Member of the Government of India, during his stay in Bombay.

The deputation pointed out that since the advent of talkies the expenses per picture has increased to an average of Rs. 75,000, although neither the number of theatres, nor the rates of admission have increased in proportion. They observed that the Society's agitation for relief to the industry had evoked a promise from the Hon'ble the Industries Member, Sir Frank Noyce, that Government were prepared to reduce the import duties 'pro tanto' to anything they got from the reduction or abolition of the rebate on exposed films re-exported on the analogy of the broadcasting industry.

It was further pointed out that the cost of raw films used per picture was Rs. 15,000 approximately which bore a proportion of 20 per cent to the total cost of the films, a proportion which obtained in no country in the world, whereas in America that proportion was as low as 1.4 per cent.

PLEA FOR REDUCTION OF DUTY.

Whereas hitherto Government retained only 1/8ths of the duty and returned 7/8ths, to the importer if the film were returned within a period of 2 years from the date of import, Government, by the abolition of the 7/8ths rebate in the past session of the Assembly would retain 7/8ths and return only about 1/8ths. Due to this windfall and the natural expansion of the industry, Government would make 10 to 12 lacs extra annually. The deputationists therefore prayed that the duty on raw films would in the circumstances be substantially reduced by the Government, while framing the budget for 1935-36.

RESTORE OLD CLASSIFICATION

Dealing with projectors, the deputationists pointed out that these were as necessary to the exhibition of a picture as were raw films to the production thereof. Until lately, they were assessed by the Bombay Customs for duty at 10 per cent under customs tariff No. 96(59A)2, but suddenly that classification has been altered to 89(87). This alteration was pointed out to be illegal, whereupon the customs changed the classification to 83(86B which reads "all other sorts of electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, excluding telegraphic and telephonic" which appears to be a safety valve for the customs to escape mis-classification and therefore altogether unsuitable for classifying projectors. The deputationists pointed out that the original classification under item 96(59A)2 was correct and should be applied again. They observed also that in India, there were only 600 theatres for a population of 35 crores, whereas in New York alone there were as many theatres as in the whole of India. An increase in the number was absolutely essential to the expansion of the Indian industry and the deputationists requested that the original classification should be restored.

REMOVE ANOMALY.

The deputationists further pointed out that the components of the sound on film apparatus which were imported to replace spoiled parts were assessed at a higher duty than that for the complete apparatus which was 10 per cent and requested the removal of the anomaly. Cameras for making sound films were also assessed at 30 per cent by the Bombay Customs, but on appeal the Government of India reduced the assessment to 10 per cent. In a subsequent case the same difficulty arose and the appeal is still lying with the Government of India. It was explained that these cameras were provided with special motors to work in synchronization with the recording apparatus, that they were provided with 1,000 feet magazines, that they were silenced for sound films, and that it was possible to work them by hand. These circumstances already proved that the 10 per cent assessment was correct and the deputationists prayed for final orders accordingly.

WANTED RELIEF.

In conclusion, the deputationists pointed out that the cinema industry contributed to Government revenues in various ways such as import duties on raw films, various types of machinery, chemicals, income-tax from producers, distributors and exhibitors and their employees, the contributions through which would be augmented by expansion in the industry encouraged by the grant of the relief now asked for. —A.P.

Cabinet Crisis Likely In Japan

Question Of Army Or Civilian Control Causes Sharp Division Of Opinion

Japan is threatened with a Cabinet crisis as the result of serious difficulties which have arisen between the army and the civil authorities of the Manchurian peninsula of Kwantung over the status of the Ambassador to Manchukuo, who at present is simultaneously commander of the Kwantung army and Governor General of the peninsula, says the Tokyo correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

The Japanese administrative services in Manchukuo are violently opposed to being under control of the army while the military authorities are determined to continue to run the peninsula.

The situation developed out of the Japanese Government's action a month ago, when, in order to prevent the Minister of War, General Hayashi, from carrying out his treat to resign, thus bringing down the Cabinet, it was decided to appoint a military man to the embassy. This decision was immediately opposed by the Minister of Colonies, as well as most civil authorities on the peninsula, especially as the railroad zone is included in the territory he governs.

COMPROMISE FAILS.

After stating to the press that the Japanese Government had no intention of changing its mind about the appointment, Admiral Okada, the Premier, requested Ambassador Mishokara to attempt to solve the problem by a compromise. The Ambassador flatly refused to do this, declaring that it was up to the Premier and the Minister of Colonies to settle the question. At the same time, the War Minister insisted that the Government's decision stand and that measures be taken to strengthen the discipline of the Kwantung officials.

In the meantime, the Seyukai and Minseito Parties are violently criticizing the Government for its inability to settle the difficulties, and are preparing to vote against it when the Diet is convened in November.

The military authorities of Kwantung accuse financial interests of being behind the opposition to the army, and may take the matter into their own hands if the Government does not succeed in calming the agitation. It is rumoured in certain quarters that there is a likelihood of Admiral Okada being replaced as Premier by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, member of the privy Council and former Ambassador to Washington and Brussels and Japanese representative at the Peace Conference. This report, however, is discounted in well informed circles, as Ishii would encounter too much opposition on the part of the army and nationalist associations.

PESHAWAR HOLDS THE KEY

PESHAWAR, Nov. 7.

A keen contest between Dr. Khan Sahib (Congress) and Raja Haderzaman Khan (Muslim Conference) is foreshadowed in the Frontier Assembly Elections, and brisk canvassing has started. Peshawar city commanding over 20 per cent. of the entire votes, holds the key position.—A. P.

Rajaram, a sixteen-year old member of the Madras Flying Club, has been declared winner in the landing competition held at the Meenambakam aerodrome, under the auspices of the Club in which ten members, including a lady, participated.

AN OFFER TO BHAI PARMANAND

"Resign From Mahasabha And Join Congress"

(BY CHAMAN LAL.)
TOKIO.

I am rather surprised to learn from this week's mail that President of the Hindu Mahasabha is very angry with the report of treatment accorded to his "Domestic Delegation" (as it should be properly called) by the authorities of the Buddhist Conference, and he asks "Where was the need for reporting it?"

May I tell him that it was reported, to open his eyes and I am glad he has felt it, though he describes the report "false and mischievous."

I beg to challenge him to point out a single word from the report which he thinks is incorrect, and let him ask his own daughter about the truth of my statements.

I ask the learned President the following questions to reply publically.

(1) Is it not a fact that the Buddhist Conference never invited the Mahasabha delegation and even did not reply to the Mahasabha secretary's reply paid telegram?

(2) Is it not a fact that the conference authorities refused to treat the Mahasabha delegation as delegates who were treated as "Observers" (I quote the word from Conference Register), in spite of repeated requests to treat them as delegates.

(3) Is it not a fact that they asked me to approach Mr. Bose, to plead with Conference authorities to treat them on equal footing with Ceylon delegates and Mr. Bose replied "Hinduism being a religion of slaves, they could not expect equality."

(4) Is it not a fact that the so called "Mahasabha Delegates" were seated in the extreme last row of visitors near the entrance (when the Conference opened in Honganjim Temple)

(5) Is it not a fact that even the message of Bhai Parmanand was not read at the Conference and with great difficulty Pandit Vishva Bandhu was permitted to read his Sanskrit address as a special favour due to the efforts of a Sanskrit scholar.

(6) Is it not a fact that the Conference authorities in Tokyo refused to treat the Mahasabhites as guests and while all delegates' expenses were paid by the Conference, the Mahasabhites paid their hotel bills from their pocket (though they stayed in the same hotel).

(7) Is it not a fact that while the Conference authorities booked seats for all other delegates for Kyoto, they did not do so for Mahasabhites, who as a protest decided to travel in third class and refunded second class tickets which they had purchased earlier.

(8) If any of the above facts are wrong, I will resign my job and pay any penalty that Bhaiji pleases, else he should resign from Mahasabha and join the Congress Now I tell him again that I was continuously with the delegates, whom I treated as guests and did all that I could, I have a photograph of the scene where Mahasabha delegate sat under Union Jack and does he call it false?

I wonder what he means by describing the report "false and mischievous." If he only asks his own daughter about the facts, he will be sorry to use these words and will think it proper to withdraw his allegations.

He talks joyously of the procession, but does he know what was the number of people? "10" as counted by his own daughter and who where they? They were the drumpeaters of a temple of the same sect to which the Japanese guide of this Mahasabha deputation belonged. Not a single citizen or official of the Conference cared to receive the delegation and plainly told them in my presence that they were not their delegates and they could not treat them as guests. However they could stay in the hotel with delegates but they would have to pay their bills. That is the story of reception.

It makes me laugh when Bhaiji says that even if the delegation was humiliated, what was the need of reporting these facts to India I beg to tell him that it was necessary to open his eyes to the fact that let him once again devote his valuable energies to the cause of freedom, rather than work for the ruination of Congress. I learned much from his sacrifices in the past and it is my prayer that he should again occupy his vacant seat. If he had properly utilised his great talents and spirit of sacrifice for the freedom movement as before, he would be to-day the supreme leader of Punjab. Let him even now give up his suicidal policy. May God help him to realise the truth. All his admirers in America, and Japan are really sorry for him.

Work Of Gandhi Ashram Of Gadro (Sindh)

HOW THE POOR ARE HELPED

(By Jairamdas Doulatram)

Few persons can have a realistic idea of the hopeless poverty of India's masses unless they visit the inhabitants of those areas where nature has been most cruel. One such tract is in Sindh. It is known as Thar. It extends to about ten thousand square miles. The rainfall is hardly 5 inches. The soil is sandy. The poorest crops alone can be grown. You can see hunger in the faces of the under-fed children. And yet this a tract which maintain on its pasture grounds, though poor, a large number of sheep whose wool, if converted into yarn and cloth, could, according to my estimate, produce about 20 lakhs worth of woollen goods every year. If this were done it would give to the poverty stricken inhabitants of the area nearly all that amount, provided that we, in the larger cities, patronised their handi work.

1500 FAMILIES HELPED

A small effort was made in 1930 out of the funds donated through Mahatma Gandhi to set the dying woollen industry of this tract on its feet again. A small weaving centre was opened in that year at Gadro, 6 miles from the Gadra Road Station on the Jodhpur Railway. Only a small amount of Rs. 16,000 could be invested as no larger funds were available. It was soon felt that the Ashram would have to construct its own building. Nearly Rs. 10,000 had to be spent in housing the institution with its weaving sheds, its godown, office rooms and residential quarters for workers. With the balance of the capital and occasional borrowing of two or three thousands the centre has been run all these years.

The basis of weaving is naturally spinning and behind the weaving industry had arisen a spinning industry in the surrounding villages. The poverty of the people is so great that spinners living 50 miles away send their yarn to the Ashram just to earn a meager return. This is a tract where even 2 annas is eagerly sought after as the earnings of the family. The result has been that, to-day, there are nearly 1,500 spinners confined to no one sect or religion, who are earning a part of their livelihood through the Ashram and making their two miserable ends meet. In the course of these four years the Ashram has produced over Rs. 50,000 worth of woollen goods and purchased, from independent weavers scattered in this vast area, their surplus cloth to the value of nearly 38,000. Except the value of the wool itself, the rest of the amount thus paid out constituted the wages of the spinners and the weavers. On the lowest estimate out of the small working capital, really, of only six thousands that Ashram has, by the normal turnover of business enriched the fifteen hundred families of the spinners as also the families of the weavers to the extent of nearly Rs. 60,000. This is no small contribution to the happiness of the famishing masses.

The existence of the Ashram has stimulated the industry outside the area actually commanded by the Ashram and from the scattered villages of Thar, independent weavers are responding to the increasing public demand for Thar Woollen Cloth by producing more cloth for the market. The result has been that, according to authentic estimates, in the course of the last four years the exports of the hand-spun hand-woven woollen cloth from Thar have increased by about 150 per cent.

At present only the fringe of the problem has been touched and a small percentage of the impoverished Indians of this part of our country has been helped to stand on its feet through its own effort. The work will grow as the funds increase and as, with the help of those funds the quality of the goods produced improves. The entire area of Thar and its inhabitants are yearning for the reorganization of their dying industry. The progress can, however, be at an impatiently slow pace, unless the public help the institution with its patronage and the philanthropists with money.

APPEAL TO THE RICH

The Gadro Ashram is one of the three centres in the whole country which produce woollen Khaddar. It caters specially for that section of the public which wants cheap and lasting goods. I would, therefore, expect all the Khaddar Bhandars in the country to get into touch with the Gadro Ashram and place with it their orders for cheap woollen blankets and other cloth. To those rich men in the country who have real sympathy with the masses, my earnest appeal is for a generous and ready response to the call if the spinners and weavers attached to the Ashram for financial and to their institution, without which the problem of poverty for this one of the poorest tracts in India cannot be solved.

GREEN INTERNATIONAL

A New League Bent On Resisting War

The Green International is a League of students from among the schools, colleges and universities of the world, intend on War Resistance.

The aims of The Green International are: To direct, to encourage, and to co-ordinate the aspirations and the activities of the youth of the world in systematic War Resistance, and to constitute a method to counteract those forces which threaten to lead to chaos.

To make War Resistance the clear conviction and daily profession of the masses in the streets, in the factories, in the offices and in the educational institutions.

TOTAL DISARMAMENT.

To convince youth that the ultimate tranquility and order of the world lies in total, universal disarmament 'now' and that total universal disarmament 'now' can be obtained overnight by total, universal War Resistance 'now.'

Each group shall be known as The Green International. The various groups will co-operate and assist but in no way dictate to each other.

The Green International will propagate its principle of War Resistance through philosophy, psychology, economics, sociology, science, history, art, athletics and religion—so that through these and similar agencies, and by an untiring bloodless, hateless struggle full social freedom and political equality be established in all the countries of the world.

FIELD OF LABOUR GLOBE

The Green International recognizes no restrictions and no limitations to its activities. The entire globe is its field of labour. Each group will be free to arrange and conduct its own programme according to the local situation and the customs of the country in which it operates.

For the time being the offices of the New History Society, 132 East 65th Street, New York, N. Y., will serve as a clearing house and a connecting link between the various groups that will be organized in the United States and in the different countries of the world.

The Green International Shirt will be the outward emblem of War Resistance—the visible expression of World Patriotism.

PLEDGE.

The Green International requires from its members a personal, spiritual pledge to refuse to take part in, or to support any kind of war either directly or indirectly.

We beg to inform

The Ministers and Commissioners of Education, the Presidents and Registrars of the Universities, College and Schools, the Editors of the Journals and Newspapers, the Publicists and the Young Men and Women of India, Burma and Ceylon of the fact that The New History Society will take full charge of the papers coming from these countries in its Fourth International Competition offered to the entire Youth of Asia—up to the age of thirty on the subject: "How Can Youth Contribute to the Realization of a Universal Religion."

S. P. C. A. For Nagpur?

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The decision to form a Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in Nagpur was reached at a meeting of citizens held today at the Victoria Technical Institute.

Mr. Shoobert, Deputy Commissioner, who presided, explained in his speech the need for an institution of this type. An executive committee was formed to start work immediately in the Nagpur district.—A. P.

The Viceroy will be the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Cricket Club of India on November 9. The Maharaja of Patiala, President of the Club, and Sir Sikandar Hayat, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, will be amongst others present.—A. P.

BE SAFE

PREVENT COLDS AND SORE THROAT

Gargle Listerine twice a day

After any direct or indirect contact with others suffering from colds, *be safe*—gargle with Listerine Antiseptic full strength.

Active germs that may have lodged in your mouth or throat are killed by this effective, quick-acting antiseptic. Thus you may be spared a painful sore throat, a severe cold or even some more serious illness that often develops from a cold.

Get into the habit of using Listerine twice a day, not only as a preventive of colds but of other infections as well. Buy a bottle today, gargle regularly night and morning and protect your health.

Make your teeth whiter, brighter. Begin cleaning them today with Listerine Tooth Paste.

LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

Don't attempt to cure a serious illness yourself—see your doctor immediately

FOR ADDITIONAL RESERVOIR

Rs. 60,000 Required For Financing Project

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

At a meeting of the Board of Public Health, U. P., held here recently the request of the Lucknow Municipal Board for a loan of Rs. 60,000 for financing the project for the construction of an additional clear water reservoir at Aishbagh was considered and recommended to the Government. Sanction was also accorded for an infectious diseases hospital at Lucknow.

In addition to the grants aggregating over Rs. 27,000 for minor public health works, the Board sanctioned about 34,000 rupees for the Gorakhpur drainage extension scheme, Rs. 7,000 for the Deoria drainage scheme and Rs. 8,687 for the setting up of a chlorinating plant at Tibri in Hardwar.

The meeting decided to draw the attention of the Government to the non-existence of the fire-extinguishing appliances in many of the big towns in the province and the inefficiency of those which existed.—A. P.

Olympia Secrets

Two very pleasant surprises awaited visitors to Olympia on the occasion of this year's International Motor Exhibition, in the shape of actual examples of the eagerly expected new Wolseley "Fourteen" and "Eighteen" models.

The smaller of the two cars (overseas deliveries of which will commence shortly) is a 14 h.p. overhead-camshaft six-cylinder, with dimensions of 61.5 mm. by 90 mm. and cubic capacity of 1588 c.c. A four-bearing crankshaft and duralumin connecting rods are employed, and the aluminium alloy pistons are arranged to form a centre seal lubrication for the cylinder walls. The transmission includes a controlled free-wheel mounted behind the four-speed, silent-third, synchromesh gearbox. The principal dimensions are: track 48 in., wheelbase 102 in., petrol tank capacity 8 gallons.

Popular Trucks

So great is the demand for Morris-Commercial trucks in Australia that on Saturday, October 6, a further consignment was actually telephoned for from the Commonwealth to England.

The call was put through by Mr. G. A. Lloyd, the resident M. I. E. representative, speaking from Sydney to M. I. E. headquarters at Cowley, near Oxford. Mr. Lloyd stated that owing to unprecedented demand, stocks in New South Wales were in a very low position, and ordered a further large quantity of chassis. All the fresh units requested were shipped on October 13, only a week after reception of the order.

Further interesting Morris-Commercial orders include a consignment of eleven lorries for Peru, placed by Messrs. Balfour Williamson & Co. Ltd. of London. These comprise ten six-cylinder 30-cwt. trucks, and one six-cylinder 30-cwt. 3-way tipping lorry, and all are destined for operation by the Lobitos Oilfields Ltd.

URDU LANGUAGE MUST BE ENRICHED

Second Annual Conference Of Osmania Graduates' Association

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail).

Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Chancellor of the Osmania University, inaugurated the second Annual Conference of the Osmania Graduates Association at the Town Hall on Monday morning. Nawab Mir Akbar Ali Khan M L C presiding.

Nawab Fakhr Nawaz Jung Bahadur, President of the Association and Chairman of the Reception Committee, expressed great pleasure at the success of the Osmania University and exhorted people of all denomination in Hyderabad State to enrich the Urdu language and advocated compulsory primary education. He thanked Sir Akbar Hydari for securing Mr. A. H. Mackenzie's services as Pro-Vice-Chancellor and appealed to the Educational authorities to root out nepotism and give due attention to scientific studies and popularization of Women's education.

The Chancellor in his inaugural address hoped that the Graduates of the Osmania University would solve the unemployment problem by turning to Agriculture and Commerce and Industries. He exhorted youngmen to consider necessary social reforms and to serve the State and the Ruler.

Nawab Mir Akbar Ali Khan, President of the Conference in a lengthy Urdu address surveyed the education problems of the day, assured the Chancellor of the co-operation of the Association in his efforts to improve the unanimity. He also referred to the work of the Association in the recent Municipal Election and pleaded that whenever possible Hyderabadis should be preferred to outsiders. He also emphasised the importance of Physical Education.—A. P.

READERS' VIEWS

Parsis And India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One reads with amused interest about the meeting of Parsis convened the other day under the presidency of Sir P. C. Sethna in their Fire-Temple. It was addressed by Sir Cawasji Jehangir as part of his election campaign. The sum and substance of his speech was this. "Because I am a Parsi I ask you to vote for me." It is a pity that despite his long Assembly career this gallant Knight had no achievements to boast of and to commend him to their support. Nor had he any present programme according with the modern spirit to offer to his community. Thus divested of any worthwhile record to his credit, is it any wonder that he appeals to their communal pride to help him?

Now the Parsis have passed centuries upon this hospitable soil. Indians have learnt to look upon them as their own national kin. During these centuries, the Parsis with their talent and morally helped by a tolerant country have not only built up their private fortunes but were mainly instrumental in developing many civic amenities in India. More, it is said, without exaggeration, that the present grandeur magnificence of this city is due to their resources. They have brought into being great hospitals where thousands of suffering humanity are ministered to, quite gratis. They have opened orphanages where forlorn children are cared for. These are only a few of those high-souled acts of public service that have justly won them a worldwide fame for their charity, and India is proud of them.

But this is not enough. At this moment India calls upon all her children irrespective of caste and creed to combine to save her. The least therefore the Parsis can do to serve their adopted land, is to side with those who are wedded to the cause of her liberation. One hopes that the community which had borne patriotic giants like Dadabhoy Naoroji and Pherozshah Mehta, will not lower itself by backing up political beggary.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. BAILUR.

Wanted A Tramway Line To Central Station

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I draw the attention to the management of Tramway Company to the inconvenience experienced by the numerous railway passengers owing to the lack of cheap means of communication from the Central to their respective destination or to the Central itself.

Although the facilities of Victoria cars are always available at the station, inspite of the high fares the time wasted in waiting for these cars, becomes, sometimes, unbearable.

In these circumstances, if a further line from No. 6th is extended from Alexandra Cinema, a crying grievance will be removed.—Yours, etc.

HABA KADAL.

Mr. G. K. Gokhale's 'Apology'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following letter which I have addressed to the "Times of India."—Yours, etc.,

M. B. KOLASKAR.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the communication under the caption "Through Nationalist Eyes" contributed by "an Indian Political Correspondent" in the "Times of India" of the 3rd October 1934, and particularly to the paragraphs relating to the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale,—Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai's "lapsus lingua" and the "Story of Apology".

Since Mr. Gokhale's death as years have rolled on, we have heard of Mr. Gokhale's Political Testament flourished by one friend, and now the "Story of Apology", and its version from other quarters. There are no doubt several friends of Mr. Gokhale still with us, but the only one, who can speak with knowledge and authority is, as far as I know, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas who was in intimate touch with and a great material help to Mr. Gokhale in his various activities; along with the late Mr. Sarabhai Manganbhai, the Ahmedabad Millionaire who died prematurely young.

I had seen Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's "lapsus lingua",—he is in the position of a child that remembers only a single summer before that which he enjoys. To such a one, cold, dark, miserable winter has no meaning,—but as it was in the heat of an Election Campaign I attached as much importance to it as I had to another friend's exposition of Mr. Gokhale's Political Testament and remained silent. But since your Indian "Correspondent," through his "Nationalist Eyes" has made some capital out of it to air his erudition, my attention has been particularly drawn to it.

The fact about Mr. Gokhale's Apology is, no doubt, related to the early Plague days in Poona, and it was as follows:—

When Plague broke out in Poona for the first time, the late Mr. Rand happened to be the Collector of Poona and, as far as I know, he was not a willing party to the introduction of the military in charge of stamping out the plague from the city—An innovation, a night-mare on the city leading to Mr. Rand and an innocent officer falling victims to the embittered feelings of a hair-brained Brahmin youth, whose ambition was to have a Poona Brahmin Regiment with himself, perhaps, as the principal Commissioned officer and which was scotched by the then Commander-in-Chief in India.

Poona, as most of the country was averse to the introduction of military in Civil administration and as such when the military were placed in charge of the house to house visitation to find out plague cases, the citizens naturally resented the intrusion of white soldiers into the sanctum of their homes. The military were no respecters of Hindu religious feelings or prejudices, their manner of entering even the prayer or worshipping rooms with boots on, and their going into the kitchen and other parts of the houses reserved for the holies and the female members of the household was construed and naturally, as atrocious and as such there was much uproar. The misguided youth paid for his folly on the gallows and deservedly, was the public opinion, but the humiliation of the old city was extreme. I need not however dilate on this point.

Mr. Gokhale was then in England along with Sir Dinshaw Wacha (then Mr.), Sir Surendranath Banerji, (then Mr.), and others to give evidence before the Welby Commission, as Lord Welby, the President of the Royal Commission, had expressed a desire to hear Indian views from Indian mouths. The late lamented Dadabhoy Naoroji communicated this desire of the eminent Liberal President to Indian leaders in several parts of India, along with the late Mr. Justice Ranade. Sir Dinshaw represented the Bombay Presidency Association, Sir Surendranath the Bengal, and Mr. Gokhale was the representative of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the oldest Political Association, in the Western Kingdom. The plague was then raging in Bombay, and I recollect that Mr. Ranade had to guarantee the eminent Babu's return to the Legislative Council for the Presidency Division by getting the Hon. Baikunt Nath Sen and other candidates to retire from the field, and I had to receive Sir Surendranath Banerji at the Victoria Terminus and drive him straight on to the boat without getting him contaminated, as far as possible, with Bombay atmosphere as he was very nervous on the point. From Bombay the plague went to Poona and raged like a prairrie fire. Mr. Gokhale's personal friends wrote several letters to him in London giving the news of Poona's low fortunes. Possibly in putting down what was passing on about them they had used superlatives.

There was in those days the British Committee of the Indian National Congress with the late lamented Dadabhoy Naoroji as its President, Sir William Wedderburn (Bart.), M.P., its Vice-President, and with either the late Mr. William Digby or Mr. Hall as the Secretary. On the Committee were men like the late Mr. W. C. Bannerji, Bar.-at-Law, Calcutta, Mr. R. C. Dutt, (Retd. I.C.S. Commissioner, Burdwan Division), Mr. Martin Wood, who was in the seventies the Editor-in-Chief of the "Times of India", Mr. Caine, M.P., the great Temperance Leader, one or two more M.Ps. and others. At one of their meetings, the question of this Poona plague and its military administration cropped up in prominence and Mr. Gokhale mentioned the authentic reports which he had received from his trusted friends at Poona, who were in the midst of plague actually working their best for the suffering fellow-citizens. After hearing Mr. Gokhale, and the authorities from whom he had received his information Sir William Wedderburn who was not in any way alien to the Indian feelings and had full knowledge of Poona, having been the District Judge and Agent to the Sardars of the Deccan in Poona before he became the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government and for a time a Judge of the High Court, and who, gave the impetus to start the High School for Indian girls at Poona by giving the first donation of ten or fifteen thousand rupees in the name of late lamented brother Sir David Wedderburn (Bart.), also of the Indian Civil Service—after hearing Mr. Gokhale, Sir William advised him to write a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" which Gokhale did, emphasising the military "Zulum" practised on peaceful and loyal Poona citizens. The "Manchester Guardian" has all along been a highly influential and most widely circulated Liberal organ and this letter of Gokhale in its columns electrified the high military sentiment of the country and passions went mad. The Cabinet, it seems, cabled to H. E. Lord Sandhurst, the then Governor of Bombay, who cabled back a contradiction in strongest terms. This letter of Gokhale was published on the eve of his departure for India with his friend, Sir Dinshaw Wacha. The Anglo-Indian papers here were full of condemnation of Gokhale and Mr. Tilak and the Poonaites in general, particularly because of the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst who happened to be with his friend Mr. Rand, through the misguided youth's misdirected energies and which brought unmerited sufferings upon the Poonaites. These papers were also full of news from the English papers and their say on this point.

At Poona, Mr. Tilak, who was the Editor, and Proprietor of the "Kesari" and the "Maharatta" strongly represented the other side, as he was undefatiguable worker on the local Plague Committee formed by the people, and knew the exact situation got about 80 Affidavits of responsible and loyal Poona citizens, as to the substratum of the alleged atrocities—mind they were from the Indian religious and sentimental point of view, and he was in Bombay to get them printed. Among other printing presses which he visited and got quotations for printing these affidavits with expedition he had visited, Mr. Editor, your "Times of India" Press, and you may be pleased to learn that even in those days your Press turned out the very best work and at comparatively moderate prices in all lines. The matter of 80 affidavits and the printing of it at the "Times of India Press" I had it from Mr. Tilak's own mouth, when he related the reason for his visit to Bombay to me and my friend in particular, within about 5 hours of his arrest. Mr. Vasudeo Kaka Joshi of the "Chitrashala Press" was with Mr. Tilak at the time. And he is still spared to us. About them every one in the Maharashtra knew, or had heard of Tilak's expected prosecution for certain writings that had appeared in the "Kesari". Sir Dinshaw and Mr. Gokhale were on the sea and had no idea of this. There were no radiograms and the boat's daily sheet of news. After their boat left Aden, Mr. Tilak was arrested in Bombay at the house of the late Mr. D. A. Khare, a leading High Court Pleader of Bombay, at Angria's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road. There were wild rumours afloat in Bombay that Lord Sandhurst's Government wanted to roap in Mr. Gokhale as well. Before the arrival of the boat in the Bombay harbour early in the morning, all arrangements for strictly restricting admission on board the boat were perfected by the Bombay Police under Government orders, and the Commissioner of Police was the first to board the boat.

Myself and my friend Mr. K. G. Deshpande, Bar.-at-Law, one time Subha of Navsari under Baroda, and now a practising Barrister, who was then practising in Bombay and was also the Editor —English side of the "Indu Prakash" (now defunct and which paper had the unique honour in those days of being the first Anglo-Vernacular paper admitted to the Bombay Government House during the times of H. E. Sir Bartle Frere, the then Governor of Bombay), having decided to receive our friends, Sir Dinshaw and Mr. Gokhale on board the steamer, we were waiting at the Presidency Association rooms, which were then on the premises occupied by the Ripon Club at the Apollo Bunder, the usual landing place for the passengers from the Mail and other boats in those days. Two guns used to be fired on the sighting of the mail steamer and we wanted, as far as possible, to be among the first to go on the board. However we found that on this occasion the passengers were not to land at Apollo Bunder but at the Ballard Pier. We hurried to the place in the early morning. We found that a large crowd of students and others from Bombay and Poona had gathered at the Ballard Pier to receive Mr. Gokhale, and the Police Bandhobust was at its height, none being allowed to enter the wicket gate, and we found several friends waiting in drizzling rain. Heavens alone know how it came about that I and my friend Deshpande were allowed to enter the wicket gate without the policemen or anyone else objecting to our entry. We went to the landing place and fortunately for us got hold of the last country craft that was there, and we went up to the boat. As we approached, we met Sir Dinshaw with his dear father and three daughters returning from the boat in a steam launch without Gokhale. Sir Dinshaw was kind enough to stop the launch and shout to me that Mr. Gokhale was on the boat and that I should proceed there. Our boat touched the gangway and we went up the ladder to find the late Sardar Khan Bahadur Abdul Ali, the head of the C.I.D. Branch, at the top of the ladder. We went up to the upper deck and I met Col. Crimmin V. C., the then Port Health Offiier and one of my uncle's friend. He told me that Mr. Gokhale was closetted with the Commissioner of Police and pointed out the cabin. I went up to it, knocked and was asked to come in, by the Commissioner himself, whom I had the honour to know. I asked him whether he had finished with Mr. Gokhale, and he said that it was nothing beyond his wanting to know who Mr. Gokhale's correspondents were and whether he had the letters which they wrote. Further, when I was bold enough to ask him if the Government had any intention of arresting Gokhale and whether he had a warrant with him, he laughingly said that I was sadly mistaken. There was no such idea and I was welcome to take him with me. I and my friend Deshpande picked up a bag or two of Gokhale's kit and after shaking hands with the Commissioner marched out, and put Mr. Gokhale in the country boat which I had engaged and we came to the Bunder. I had a carriage there and I took Mr. Gokhale's elder brother, Mr. Govind Rao into the gharry and drove straight to Mr. Deshpande's house in Topiwalla buildings at Girgaon Back Road and left Mr. Gokhale there.

Thereafter, I conveyed the news of Mr. Gokhale's safe arrival at Deshpande's to all our friends, inclusive of the late Mr. Justice Ranade.

Your correspondent has further started a hare under the caption, "I am told" about a prominent "Liberal", etc. Evidently he has no idea that in Indian Politics there was no such labelling in those days, beyond the great idea that our politicians hoped to gain more for the country from the great British Liberal Party, than from their opponents, the Conservatives. We had no Parties in the Congress in those days, the Muslim element was steadily on the wave under the guidance of Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan of Aligbar. And yet the Congress had a good sprinkling of intellectuals from among the Muslims.

In local Poona politics, there was, no doubt, a widening gulf in the making, and it was due to personal ambition of Tilak and Gokhale; both being of recent acquisition to Poona. The real cause of this cleavage was the result of the passing of the Age of Consent Bill. There were hot words over this Bill between the Bombay Hindu leaders. The late Mr. Behramji Malabari had worked in England on behalf of the "Child Widow" and prepared the ground for the Bill. In India Bombay took the lead in supporting the Bill, with the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang at the head of the Reform Party; and the opposition was led by the late Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik an Eminent Lawyer and the then Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, with the late Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, High Court Pleader as his Lieutenant.

Mr. Khare, a great friend of Mr. Tilak went to Poona to wake up the ancient Poona orthodoxy with Mr. Tilak, Namjoshi, and a few others to lead them. Mr. Gokhale was a student in these days. Out of this agitation there arose the "Reformers" as a Party as against the "Orthodox" in social questions alone. Politics had nothing to do with this. To resume.

It was arranged between Gokhale and myself that when he wanted to move out he should come to me at my house near the Girgaum Tram Terminus,—the Portuguese Church, and then we would go wherever he would like to. At about one o'clock Mr. Deshpande brought Mr. Gokhale to me and at Mr. Gokhale's expressed wishes we drove to the "Times of India" office at Bori Bunder as Mr. Gokhale wanted to see Sir Thomas Bennett (then Mr.), the Chief-Editor of the "Times of India". After leaving Gokhale in the Editorial sanctum I went to my work. We met again after five o'clock and then I drove him over to Justice Ranade's bungalow at Pedder Road. Mr. Gokhale had then with him the draft apology which he had written under Sir Thomas's advice and which he showed to Mr. Justice Ranade. I read the draft and Mr. Ranade said that Sir Thomas as a philo-Indian British journalist knew the situation better than most of us and the draft was returned to Gokhale.

There was no question of prosecution of Gokhale, as far as we, the late Mr. Justice Ranade, Sir Phirozesha Mehta, Sir Dinshaw Wacha or other friends had any knowledge of. These are bare facts. I do not think that anything more is necessary to state for your "Indian Political Correspondent's Nationalist Eyes" whose mutilated version of faits has been published by you. I too say with you that "let the dead past bury its dead".—Yours, etc.,

M. B. KOLASKER,
Bar-at-Law.

"Is Aluminium Poisonous?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It might be of interest to those of your readers who have been watching the letters that have appeared in your columns on the above subject to know that the following contribution was made to the "Tribune" by Dr. Khan Chand Dev, M.D., of Lahore:

"The question of aluminium compound poisoning by the use of aluminium cooking utensils is now attracting the attention of all civilised nations. The Federal Government of the United States of America appointed a Commission to go into the whole question and report upon aluminium poisoning. The report says that the use of aluminium vessels for cooking purposes or keeping edibles in them causes certain diseases of the digestive system which sometimes develop into cancer. Consequently the federal Government has published a book on aluminium poisoning which is being distributed amongst the people practically without any charge or price."

The British Medical Journal of October 11th, 1930 says:—"A patient complained to his doctor of an alteration in the taste of food cooked in aluminium vessels. So his doctor enquired from the medical fraternity through the journal whether there was any authoritative information available on the deleterious effects resulting from the use of aluminium as cooking utensils.

"L. S." wrote in reply to the above query in the British Medical Journal of November 1st. "That Sodium Bicarbonate has a bad influence on aluminium is correct. It should, however, be kept in mind that aluminium cooking utensils are invariably cleaned with a soda or a material containing soda, such as soap, special cleaning powders etc. and that is at least as bad as the shocking habit of adding Sodium bicarbonate in the process of cooking in aluminium utensils."

Below is another extract from a letter of Dr. J. H. Clarke, M.D. of London:—

"A case has come to our notice lately of a man who suffered from distressing internal pains and was led to suspect an aluminium percolator, which he used in preparing his coffee. He discarded the percolator and promptly lost his pains. It would, therefore, seem the wisest plan to abandon aluminium."

Your correspondent Mr. Martin will do well to get into touch with any of the authorities quoted above or to communicate with Prof. H. S. Gambers of Amritsar who will be in a position to elucidate him further.—Yours, etc.,

K. MAHADEVAN.

Nov. 2

Dadar Scandal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I admire the zeal of the 'Converted Catholic" for the glory of the Faith, which he has newly acquired; but I do not think that he can be congratulated on its manifestation in connection with 'The Dadar Scandal' in his letter published in your esteemed Daily of the 18th inst For even for a 'Convert', a sufficient knowledge of the Commandments of the New Creed is essential before he makes his profession of Faith; and in this essential knowledge may be included the obligations and restrictions imposed by the 8th Commandment, regarding calumny and detraction.

Could the 'Converted Catholic' substantiate his statement that "the barmaids functioned on the opening night" "to attract the attention of the young men, and to serve them"? As far as my knowledge of the Fete goes—and I was a witness to the first day's events myself—the barmaids never funtioned at the Garden' and consequently, however "abominable" may have been the 'idea' of having barmaids' it never saw the light of day.

Again, could the 'Converted Catholic' reassert that 'a couple of months ago the same Curate... organised a raffle'? And if he cannot vouch for these statement of his, will he at least have the candour to confess his mistake, and thereby retract in some measure his wrong?

Our 'Convert' would like to know 'to what use the Curate is putting the money. Well, I am not the Treasurer of the Curate or his Sodality, but the purpose is easy to see. Every Institution has its aims and ends, and an institution like a Sodality has many legitimate ends indeed: a good Banner, a decent Library, a Reading Room, and Recreations for the Sodalists for the development of their bodies, minds and souls, are a few of the many purpose for which the monies in hundreds can be utilised; and I hear that the Curate in question, with his 'fertile brains', earnest about the progress of the Sodality, is anxious to realise these ideas as soon as possible, as they are the crying needs of the Sodality of which he is the Director. It is a laudable purpose: could the 'Convert' not send in some contribution?—Yours, etc.

AN OLD CATHOLIC.

Dadar, October 25.

Quadrangular Tournament

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I suggest to the Quadrangular Tournament Committee that it is most desirable that in the ensuing tournament a final match be arranged between mixed teams composed of the best Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, European and Christian players who have taken part in the tournament matches. Such a match will be more keenly contested to and hence not only more interesting to the spectators but also more advantageous to the players than other Quadrangular matches.—Yours, etc.

"K."

"What Is Mind?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In his article entitled "what is mind?" which appeared in your issue of October 30th Dr. C. L. D'Avoine maintains that "mind is really a collective name for a group of functions of the body including the central nervous system." This means that mind is a product of the body, or in other words, that the body originates mind. On this view the body is the real person or agent. All human actions, therefore, are performed by the body. Will and consciousness are mental. Therefore, they are produced by the body. Therefore they do not exist till the body has produced them. But all actions are performed by the body. Therefore all actions are performed without will and consciousness as their origin. That is, all actions are automatic. If all actions are automatic, there can be no such thing as freewill or choice. Man, therefore, is not responsible for anything he does.

But this view is a contradiction of all experience; for freedom and responsibility is a fact given immediately in experience. That is, we are directly aware that we are free and responsible, and cannot for a moment admit that we are otherwise; for no man in his senses can deny that we can choose between alternatives, and hence are free. When a friend proposes that I accompany him to the cinema, I know, as a matter of fact, that I can either refuse or consent to do so. That is, I am free to choose between the alternatives of accompanying him and not accompanying him. This fact of freedom can be accounted for only by the existence of an agent, who, having willed or determined or chosen an action, so influences or affects the nerve cells as to bring about the desired action.

Again, it is a well-known fact that the particles composing the body are being constantly replaced or renewed by the physiological processes of excretion and assimilation. So that every few years a man has a completely new body. According to some physiologists a man has at least half a dozen bodies during his life time. Now, if the body is the man, as Dr. D'Avoine holds, and during a life time there are six or seven bodies, then there are six or seven men during a life time, and it would therefore, be wrong to call them all by the same name. There would be no such thing as personal identity. But, then, personal identity is a fact given immediately in consciousness, and cannot be denied. We may deny it for the sake of argument; but actually we have to assume it as a fact. The law of identity, without which thought itself is impossible, is itself based on the consciousness of our own self-identity. This identity of self through all the fluxions of the body can be accounted for only by the existence of an entity, which, not being the body, remains itself through the various changes which the body undergoes.

The view adverted to above is perfectly compatible with the facts adduced by Dr. D'Avoine, as, for instance, the influence on mind of drugs, diseases, digestion, fatigue and endocrinal secretions. For, on this view, the brain, or more generally, the body, is an organ of mental activity. And it is easy to see that if anything goes wrong with the organ, the activity is bound to suffer; just as the quality of the music depends to a great extent on its organ or instrument, though it cannot be said that the instrument produces the music. It is the musician who produces the music through the instrument. In the same way man produces mental activity through the brain or body. The brain or body no more originates mind than the violin originates music.—Yours etc.,

H. W. NISSANKA.

Byculla,
November 5.

SYLHET IN GRIP OF FAMINE

Rs. 2 Lakhs Required For Immediate Relief Of Assam District

CALCUTTA MAYOR'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mayor of Calcutta, has issued the following appeal to his countrymen:—

From all the reports received from sources, official and non-official, it is quite apparent that the crops have mostly been destroyed in the district of Sylhet (Assam) and the Government and the voluntary organisations are trying to relieve the people in distress. But the relief given up-to-date is quite insufficient.

The distress seems to have reached the acme. Authoritative accounts have been received of 8 deaths from starvation and 5 more cases of deaths are under investigation. Several deaths from bowel complaints due to partaking of uneatables, such as 'Kachu' and water weeds, have been registered as normal death. From the report of honest workers it seems that 75 per cent. of the distressed population are still unaided.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF

At the most modest computation it is estimated that not less than two lakhs of rupees will be required for immediate relief and preventive measures against inundation which since 1929 has been frequent.

Under the circumstances we appeal to large-hearted ladies and gentlemen to come to the rescue of poor Sylhet which did not remain unconcerned when other provinces were distressed. A lakh of people, it is estimated, require aid from this 'Agrahayan' (Bengali month) to next 'Agrahayan'.

Aid in the form of cash and kind, such as rice and clothes, will be received by Rai Bahadur G. C. Das, Treasurer, Sylhet, Flood Relief Committee, 351/A, Badur Bagan Street, Calcutta.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

Appeal For Winter Clothing

NOWGONG, Nov. 7.

The Secretary of the Congress Relief Committee wires:—

"The flood affected area of Assam still needs relief. Winter clothings are urgently needed. Ten thousand blankets and a few thousands of cash are required. Sind has sent already some cash and a thousand rupees worth of blankets. I hope philanthropic Bombay, Rajputana and Gujrat will help Assamese brethren and sisters with blankets as presents on the occasion of holi Devali festival.

Contributions may either be sent to Congress Relief Committee Nowgong Assam or Amrit Kaur Bombay".—United Press.

International Labour Office

IMPORTANT DECISIONS TAKEN

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office met at Geneva from 26 to 28 September.

This was the first meeting of the Governing Body in its enlarged form as elected at the Session of the International Labour Conference in June last. As a result of the change introduced on that occasion, the number of members has been raised from twenty-four to thirty-two, and an increased number of representatives from outside Europe are now associated with the work of the Governing Body.

Another interesting development which had occurred since the previous meeting of the Governing Body was the admission into the International Labour Organisation of four new Members: the United States, Russia, Afghanistan and Ecuador. The character of the Organisation has thus become practically universal. The only industrial area of considerable importance which is not now a Member of the Organisation is Egypt, and that country has been represented for some years by observers at the Sessions of the Conference, Germany's withdrawal has not yet become effective.

The Governing Body took a number of decisions on matters of general interest.

CONFERENCE OF 1935.

The date of the opening of the next Session of the International Labour Conference was fixed for 4 June 1935.

In addition to two questions (maintenance of pension rights for workers going from one country to another, and employment of women on underground work in mines) which were the object of a first discussion in 1934 and will come up for final decision in 1935, the following questions will be before the Conference for a first discussion: unemployment among young persons; recruiting of Native labour; holidays with pay for workers.

The subject of the reduction of hours of work, on which a proposed international agreement for a forty-hour week failed to pass at the last Session, will also come before the Conference for further consideration.

The two questions of unemployment among young persons and reduction of hours of work have a direct bearing upon the economic depression.

The failure of adolescents to find their proper place in life of the community is in many ways the most tragic aspect of the depression, and is fraught with danger to society as a whole. Figures such as the following show the gravity of the problem in purely statistical terms, quite apart from the disastrous moral effects on young people of long-continued failure to find employment. In Denmark, in May 1933, a Government enquiry showed that out of a total of 129,307 unemployed, over 36,000 were under twenty-five years of age, and of these 19,000 were between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two. In Germany the census of June 1933 showed that over a million young people between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four were unemployed. In the case of Great Britain, it was calculated, on the basis of official returns of juvenile unemployment issued in July 1934, that there were at that date 120,000 juvenile unemployed between fourteen and eighteen years old. In the Netherlands, according to a report made in October 1933, out of a total of 202,000 registered unemployed over 48,000 were between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four. An enquiry carried out in Norway in 1933 showed that out of 75,000 unemployed workers 20,000 or about 27 per cent., were young persons between eighteen and twenty-four years of age, about 7,000 of whom had never had a permanent job. In Sweden a census of unemployed persons in 1933 showed that out of a total of 179,507 there were about 33 per cent. between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five. Generally speaking, the statistics tend to show that approximately 30 per cent of the unemployed are between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five.

The International Labour Office is at present preparing, for submission to the Conference next year, a Report which will analyse the position in the various countries, and, in the light of the various measures so far adopted, will suggest means for a world-wide attack on a problem which, if allowed to remain unsolved, cannot fail to be a menace to the social peace and stability not only of certain countries but of the world as a whole.

REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK

The question of the reduction of hours of work as a partial remedy for unemployment was considered at the International Labour Conference in June last, when a proposal for a general reduction of hours to forty per week failed of acceptance. In June 1935 the Conference will be asked to consider a proposal to approve the general principle of a reduction of hours and then to apply the reduction to specific industries in the order which may be determined by the Conference in 1935 and subsequent years. The industries to be considered in 1935 with a view to such reduction will be selected by the Governing Body in January next.

The new method of approach to the problem now adopted by the Governing Body is on the lines advocated at the conclusion of the last Conference. It was then suggested that, in the absence of agreement on a simultaneous general reduction, the question of shorter hours should be examined from the point of view of its progressive adoption by individual industries.

An interesting discussion took place in the Governing Body on a report by Mr. Fernand Maurette, Assistant-Director of the International Labour Office, who visited Japan to study conditions in a number of representative industrial establishments. His observations led him to conclude that as Japanese export trade expands, conditions of labour are not depressed but have either improved or shown a tendency towards improvement. In the cotton spinning industry there has been both a decrease in the hours of work and an increase in output. Government statistics show that from 1922 to 1926, with an average eleven-hour day, the annual output per worker rose from 12 to 14 bales. From 1927 to 1930, with a working day of ten hours, the output rose from 15 to 18 bales. After the reduction of hours to eight and a half in July 1930, the output rose to 20 bales in 1931 and 22 bales in 1932. In the weaving industry, where hours of work have been progressively reduced concurrently with hours in cotton spinning, annual output per worker rose from 1,800 yards in 1922 to 2,500 yards in 1927 and 5,000 yards in 1932.

Mr. Maurette considers that the initial cause of the remarkable advance in Japanese export trade was the fall in the value of the yen, but he points out that this was an accidental and temporary factor. In his opinion the ultimate cause is to be found in commercial and technical organisation. From the point of view of labour legislation and enforcement, the greatest problem in Japan, as elsewhere, is presented by the small establishments. These concerns still employ a majority of Japanese workers, and only a minority of them would be covered by the ratification of the Washington Eight-hour Convention, which, in the case of Japan, does not apply to establishments employing less than ten workers.

During the discussion, one of the workers' representatives, Mr. Kupers (Holland), put forward the view that since Mr. Maurette's report stated that in equipment and organisation Japanese industry was as efficient as industry in Europe and America, Japan should no longer enjoy the benefit of special provisions in the application of International Labour Conventions.

The representative of the Japanese Government stated that while wages in Europe had increased by 50 to 100 per cent., as compared with the pre-War standard, the increase in Japan had been nearly 200 per cent. He recognised that it was desirable to raise the standard of living of the Japanese workers, but that could be done only through an increase in the general wealth of the country.

Mr. Joshi, workers' representative (India), in welcoming the appearance of the report on Japanese conditions, asked that a similar report should be published as soon as possible on conditions in India. He also urged that the Office should make further efforts to promote the holding somewhere in the East of a Consultative Conference on Asiatic Labour.

On the conclusion of the discussion, the Governing Body decided that Mr. Maurette's report would be printed under his name among the publications of the Office. Its appearance will mark a further stage in the researches which the Office has undertaken in order to provide authoritative information regarding labour conditions in newly industrialised countries.

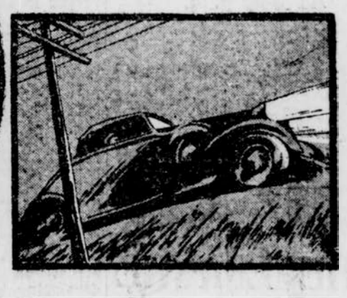
THE DIRECTOR'S JOURNEYS.

On the conclusion of this Session of the Governing Body, the Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Harold Butler, left Geneva for the United States, to attend the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labour in response to the invitation of its President. He will take this opportunity of discussing with the Government various questions connected with United States membership in the Organisation. He will also pay a visit to Mexico, on the invitation of the Mexican Government.

We took GRANITE GRIT from mountain roads; made GRIND-STONES to TEST TYRES then built this new

How modern cars presented a baffling problem to tyre-builders—and how Goodyear engineers solved it with a flatter, huskier tyre that gives 43% greater non-skid mileage . . . . .

"Against 'grindstones' covered with granite-grit sand paper, we tested treads."



"Speed up to 50 . . . jam on the brakes . . . and keep it up night and day."

IT WAS mysterious, baffling! A strange malady seemed to have suddenly attacked all makes of tyres. ALL TREADS WERE WEARING OUT TOO FAST!

Yet tyres were being made better than ever before. Something was wrong—BUT WHAT?

Finally the real cause was ferreted out. It wasn't the tyres at all. It was the new modern cars. Higher speeds, faster stops and starts were literally grinding the treads off all tyres.

The Engineers Go To Work

Goodyear engineers were ordered to solve this problem. They sent to the regions where tyres were reported wearing out fastest and secured samples of road grit—cruel, sharp granite grit—and made it into "grindstones" to test new tread designs.

One tread—known simply as "G-3"—outlasted all others, so tyres were built and Goodyear test fleet drivers given these orders:

"Speed up to 50 miles an hour—then jam on the brakes—and keep it up night and day!"

It was brutal. Brakes burned out every 8 hours—had to be relined every 72. Drivers collapsed, cars broke down—but "G-3" kept right on rolling!

IT OUTRAN ANY PREVIOUS GOODYEAR AND KEPT ITS GRIP TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKE OF TYRE TESTED.

The Mystery Solved

Now Goodyear dealers have this astonishing new tyre. When you see it you will note it keeps the famous All-Weather non-skid blocks in the tread-centre where you need them for traction on modern highways.

43% LONGER NON-SKID MILEAGE

The new wider, flatter tread puts more non-skid blocks on the road. It is firmer and more compact. The ribs are 11½% wider and the grooves are narrower. All this means more traction, more safety with the amazing "G-3".

Here Are the Improvements in Goodyear's New "G-3"

You get the broader road contact of a flatter, wider All-Weather Tread.

You get quicker-stopping and the greater road grip of more non-skid blocks in the centre.

WARNING

Remember, you have to have "non-skid" before you can have "non-skid mileage". And to have "non-skid", you have to have GRIP where you see it here—GRIP in the centre of the tread—the place where it counts, because it's the spot where the tyre contacts the road. Look at the grip of this Goodyear Tyre and ask yourself why buy any tyre that lacks this safety? And keep in mind that you cannot successfully build this type of non-skid tyre without the extra-durability of Supertwist Cords.

You get the easy steering and smooth travel of wider riding-ribs.

You get the slow, even wear of closer-nested non-skid blocks and ribs.

You get freedom from carcass failure with extra-resilient Supertwist construction and a heavy, super-strong bead.

You get more rubber in the tread—an average of two pounds more per tyre.

—all of which adds up to

43% MORE NON-SKID MILEAGE *at no extra cost to you!*

No increase in Cost.

Such a design puts extra strain on sidewalls, but Goodyear was prepared for that as no other tyre-maker. Its exclusive extra-durable, extra-resilient Supertwist Cord body easily carries this heavier tread.

And the best news of all comes last. With all these extra advantages this great new "G-3" All-Weather Tyre *Costs Nothing Extra To Buy!*

GOODYEAR

"G-3" COSTS US MORE TO BUILD—BUT—COSTS YOU NO MORE TO BUY

World's Youth Calls For 'Drastic All-Round Disarmament'

Patient Multitudes Throughout World Who Long For Peace Must Be Mobilised.

Twenty-one national youth organisations were represented at a meeting at the Kingsway Hall, London, in mail week when the following resolution was passed unanimously (says the "Manchester Guardian"):

"Believing the development of the League of Nations to be imperative for the peace and prosperity of the world, this meeting is determined to arouse public opinion in its support, and calls upon the British Government to take the initiative in plans for—

1. Close international and economic co-operation to promote the exchange of wealth and services between nations in place of economic nationalism which has so dangerously prolonged the present crisis and has lowered the standard of life in all countries.

2. Drastic all-round disarmament, including total abolition of national air forces, with adequate safeguards against the danger of the military use of civil aviation.

3. The abolition of the private manufacture of, and private trade in armaments.

PATIENT MULTITUDES.

Mr. P. J. Noel Baker said that the resolution was a demand by people born in the twentieth century that they shall be given a twentieth-century policy. The nineteenth-century way was to say, as one armaments manufacturer said of the supply of arms to his country's enemies, "It is better to wink at an evil than to make futile and impossible attempts at its remedy." Their task was to start a campaign to smash that way of thinking, the way of those who still thought that the League of Nations was a farce. They must mobilise the patient multitudes throughout the world who longed for peace.

Mr. Dingle Foot, M.P., said that the peace which Europe demanded was something different from the armed and uneasy neutrality of to-day. Four policies were put before the public, Lord Berverbrook's isolation, Mr. Churchill's theory of alliances, complete non-resistance and collective security. The real choice was between the last two, and the preferred the last. Law was useless without the means of enforcing it. The menace from the air must be put under the control of an international authority.

Miss Winifred Holtby quoted the revelations of the United States armaments inquiry. These things had been known for years. The Covenant of the League of Nations had stated that "private manufacture of armaments is open to grave objections." The League of Nations had not been tried and found wanting; it had been foudn difficult and never properly tried.

MOVE TO PREVENT FACTORY STRIKES

BARODA, Nov. 7.

The Government of Baroda has asked for details of strikes from the factories of the State.

It is understood that this measure has been adopted to find out the real cause of strikes, so that proper steps can be taken to control the situation and to restore good and amiable relations between the employers and the labourers.

It seems the Government is very keen on keeping peace in industrial circles.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda is expected to return to the State in December.

The Government of Baroda has evolved a scheme of village dispensaries and efforts are being made to see that medical aid is properly distributed in all villages.

Mr. Manilal Kothari is to go to Baroda and other places for collecting funds for relief of Gujerat peasants after the Divali holidays.

MR. RUSTOMJI DORABJI

the Proprietor of the Wellington Talkies wish to all his Hindu patrons and the whole Mercantile Community, a

HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO-DAY—May the trade, commerce and business of all prosper! Amen!

STAND UP AND CHEER

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 3-30 p. m.

TO-DAY: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m

WELLINGTON

Phone 22666—Plans open.

THE EMPIRE

SATURDAY NEXT

A Modern Talkie Version Of Ever Popular and Widely-Read Novel by LEXANDRE DUMAS

The Wildest Thrills Pale Before This Most Terrifying Spectacle of Ferocious

WARFARE!

Remember To See This Dare-Devil Gang of

ONE FOR ALL & ALL FOR ONE!

ATHOS, PORTHOS and Aramis Live Again!

THRILLS UPON THRILLS!

Happy New Year Happy New Year

From November 10th 1934

PARAMOUNT FILM Co.

Sets a New Hall Mark of Screen Entertainment In Presenting

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Maiden Production

Hoor-e-Baghdad

A Story of thousand thrills, Sensational Adventures, Smashing Dialogueand Sweet Music.

Starring Miss SWAROOPRANI (Nightingale)

Master BACHA and SUPERBLY

Supported by VIMALA JANA and others.

Hurry up at once to—

Imperial Talkies

Lamington Road

TIME—5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M. Saturday Sunday & Holiday Extra Show at 3 P.M.

Our Japan Letter

Frantically Seeking New Markets

Braving Malaria Japanese Salesmen Have Penetrated Into Africa & America

SHANGHAI, (By Mail).

While we in India have wasted nearly 2 decades in talking about Rural uplift, village reconstruction etc., China has given us a proper lead in the matter by starting an ideal college for training rural workers and spreading Mass Education, which alone can prepare masses for freedom.

While multitudes of Chinese students are captivated by the hunt for academic degrees, and while not a few educational institutions in this land are openly competing with one another in the erection of palatial lecture halls and the glorification of college athletics it is indeed a delight to find at least one college which harbours no such empty dreams but is unostentatiously engaged in developing a type of education that is creative, realistic and closely related to the problems and needs of the common people.

About a mile from the Wusih station on the Shanghai-Nanking railway and facing the picturesque and much-frequented Hwei Shan ( ), one will observe a group of simple semi-foreign buildings, together with an experimental farm of about thirty-five mow in size. Here are gathered together a small faculty and about 270 young students whose desire is to train leaders for promoting mass education and rural reconstruction in Kiangsu, to work out the content and methods of mass education, to conduct research and demonstrations in rural education, and to extend their programmes to the entire province and possibly to other sections of China.

RURAL DRIVE

Founded in Soochow in 1928 and later reorganised in Wusih, the Kiangsu Provincial College of Education ( ), better known as the Mass Education College, has several unique characteristics. Engaged primarily in training personnel for developing mass education and rural education in Kiangsu, this college differs considerably from the ordinary college of education or normal school. First, its curriculum is founded on practical grounds. Secondly, its methods of instruction are creative and scientific. Its teachers and students manifest a feeling of comradeship which is found so lacking in most of the schools in China to-day. Each faculty member is directly responsible for the work and progress of about twenty students, and maintains close relationships with them. The college has never had any strikes, according to its authorities. Its graduates have, practically, no problem of unemployment. Its financial support amounting to about 175,000 dols. a year, comes from the Kiangsu provincial treasury and comes quite regularly. To the visitor, its work appears simple and yet is strikingly original and indigenous. Its organization, plans and objectives seem much nearer the ground than those of many other institutions which are as overconfident in Western educational theories and practices as they are dependent upon the foreigners' purse.

Nearly all the students in this college are sent by the educational authorities of the various districts of Kiangsu, though recently a good many have come from distant provinces. Nevertheless, each applicant is required to take an entrance examination. If he passes this test, he may join the college on probation. During the first six months of his college life, he must discover whether or not he is willing and fit to go into mass education work or rural service. If at the end of the first semester, he feels or is found disqualified for such duties, he is advised to leave for some other vocation. If he stays, he must be prepared to work hard with both his head and his hands. For whether he takes the short or the regular course of study, he has to spend much of his time on the experimental farm, in the training factory and out in the country where the college conducts several experiments in rural education and reconstruction. Just as the medical student spends his last year as an internee, so too must the student of the Kiangsu Provincial College of Education undertake and complete a special project in an agreed rural district before he goes out to serve society.

What does a course at the Mass Education College contain? Yes, it means learning how to cultivate rice, grow wheat, raise leghorn chickens, breed better silk worms and cattle, organize rural co-operatives, develop country sanitation, improve village industries, conduct rural surveys, draw pictures and cartoons, fight insects and pests, repair bicycles and roads, promote mass education schools and a host of other things. But it means learning these not merely through the faculty, the class-room and the college library but also and more importantly through actual labour on the farm, in the workshop and in connection with the different demonstrations which the college is developing in the surrounding villages. It means getting up early in the mornings, sweating in the midst of summer days, working when the rain pours; it means compulsory military training, keeping an accurate diary and keeping it open for inspection every day; it means mingling with the city workers and identifying oneself with the country folks, in short, it means simple living and immense sacrifice. As a result of this discipline, the students become far better equipped for rural service than many of those who have returned with high academic honours from foreign agricultural colleges.

AFTER TRAINING

At the end of their training, these young men and women (for there are also women students in the college) go back to their respective hsiens to promote what they have seen, learnt and tried out and to push what is generally called the rural reconstruction movement. Few of them are reported to have given up this mission (for a mission it is indeed), because during their college life and their subsequent association with it they are persistently converted to the thesis that reconstruction through mass education is the greatest need of present-day China and her highest call. Hence a glance at the records of the Kiangsu Provincial College of Education will show that nearly all its three hundred odd graduates are engaged in developing mass education or rural work, the majority of whom being in Kiangsu with not a few working in other provinces True, these men and women are like a drop in a bucket when compared with the almost unlimited need for leadership in rural China, but it is hoped that they may serve as the kernel of a larger movement for bringing about a new day to the distressful peasantry in this country.

"What is our conception of rural reconstruction in China?" asks Mr. Kao Yang, president of the Kiangsu Provincial college of Education, in a recent issue of "Education and the Masses." "By rural reconstruction," continues the Cornell-returned educator, "we mean to utilize the power of education to awaken the peasants in China and to organize them for political, economic and cultural rejuvenation. Such efforts must be carefully planned, purposeful, gradual, orderly and well-co-ordinated. They should begin and take root in the lower social strata instead of being enforced from the top down. Practically all the reforms and changes in China during the last thirty years have been initiated by and limited to the educated minority; they have hardly touched the masses. As over eighty per cent. of the population in China are rural, we believe that in order to achieve national rebirth and salvation, rural reconstruction through education is an indispensable step."

"The basic trouble of the masses in China," declares Mr. Kao in an interview "is their lack of experience in group life and inability to co-operate in solving their social problems. If three Britishers come together, they at once develop an organization to tackle their common problems. The Chinese have not yet learnt that secret. Mass education, therefore, aims to cultivate the people's habit, interest and ability to take part in group life. When the masses in China have developed such power, they can solve any problems. We cannot do everything for the people or make decisions for them forever; the masses themselves must learn to work together in bettering their conditions."

GROUP LIFE

Let us pay a brief visit to the Peihsia Mass Education Experiment ( ) which is one of several demonstrations carried on by the Mass Education College through its department of research and experimentation, and see how its ideals are put into practice.

Pei-hsia is about an hour's rickshа ride from Wusih, and is the place which produces the finest grade of rice in Kiangsu province. It has an area of about 138 square li and a population of 27,164 who live in 342 small villages. Seventy-two per cent. of these people are illiterate. Of the farming population (less than twenty per cent. are shopkeepers pedlars and labourers), eighteen per cent. own the land they till, thirty-six per cent. are semi-landowners, and sixteen per cent. are tenant-farmers. The total size of cultivated land in Pei-hsia is 43,588 mow per family), and the principal products are rice, wheat and silk. Domestic industries have not been of much importance to the villagers here. This is clearly indicated by the fact that while in Denmark the average farmer has two pigs, in Pei-hsia he has only one-tenth of a pig. Such is the area in which the department of research and experimentation of the Wusih college has been attempting to carry out a three-fold reconstructive programme since 1932.

The first item in his programme is the training of the peasants in group organization and activities with the view to building up Village Self-improvement Societies area. The peasants have previously been formed into unions, in the whole Pei-hsia which have never been very active or useful. One of the important functions of the Pei-hsia Mass Education Experiment is, therefore to inject new blood and new life into these peasants' organizations, and to eventually develop them into Village Self-improvement Societies, which may serve as the nucleus for the rural reconstruction movement throughout the three hundred odd small villages. Nearly all the promoters and leaders of the Village Self-improvement Societies have had their training in the Mass Education College; they still get regular help and guidance from their 'alma mater' through correspondence, visits, etc. Like the organization of a new Y.M.C.A., a Village Self-improvement Society is formed only when the local populace desire it and have shown sufficient initiative and interest as to warrant its future existence and usefulness. At present seven of these Village Self-improvement Societies have been organized in Pei-hsia, with a total of about 350 members. Composed of the most enterprising elements in the various villages the Self-improvement Societies conduct a variety of activities such as road building (twenty li of new roads have already been built through the peasants' own efforts), formation of co-operatives, establishment of mass education schools, organization of self-protection corps, medical service and agricultural exhibits.

PEASANT UPLIFT

The second task of the Pei-hsia Mass Education Experiment is to elevate the peasants' economic status through guidance in the improvement of silk worms and other farm activities, establishment of demonstration farms, organization of co-operative societies (several co-operative societies have now been formed for raising and marketing fish), development of auxiliary industries such as basketry and manufacturing of mats and extension of loans in co-operation with the Kiangsu Farmers' Bank. The last-named feature has already shown successful results during its brief period of experimentation. The loans are granted only for productive investments, and are made out to groups of peasants instead of to individuals. After two years of operation, the Kiangsu Farmers' Bank has extended a total credit of 20,000 dols. to the Pei-hsia peasants. Of this sum, the majority have been used for financing agricultural and animal purchases. During the first year, three per cent. of the borrowers defaulted in their payments; but during the second year, practically every loan was repaid on time.

The third and last item in the reconstruction programme which the Pei-hsia Mass Education Experiment is carrying out may be called cultural development. In order to develop education and the cultural life of the peasants, a few effective tools have been shaped, namely, the mass education school which not merely aims to remove illiteracy but also devoted considerable attention to citizenship training, the study club for adults, the circulating library, and the "new Pei-Hsia" which is a bi-weekly specially fitted for the peasants' consumption.

So far twenty mass education schools have been formed, and several hundred students, including both the young and the old, have graduated from these schools. It is hoped that eventually every village will have a mass education school of its own.

The "New Pei-Hsia," though only four pages in size, is a most interesting and influential paper. It has a circulation of over 1,000 copies, and is perhaps the only reading matter that reaches the Pei-hsia populace regularly. Pick up any of its recent issues. You will find that it contains, among other things, a brief lecture on the co-operative movement, general political news, recent developments in regard to roads and self-government in Pei-hsia, a story about Aubour Day.

It may be added here that one salient contribution which the Kiangsu Provincial College of Education has made is its publication work. A series of studies in mass education has been published for use by those engaged in developing education in China, and considerable literature (in the form of people's dictionaries, text books, stories, magazines and pamphlets) has been made available for circulation among the masses. In addition, the college publishers three important periodicals: Education and the Masses, Education and Society, and the New Citizen. These materials, fulfilling a long-felt need, are circulated and used not only in Kiangsu but also in many other parts of China and even abroad.

MASS EDUCATION

One cannot leave the Wusih Mass Education College without realizing that it also has quite a few difficulties and problems, some of which are entirely beyond the control of an educational institution. The project has been going on for only half a dozen years, and it has by no means eliminated all the questions it set out to tackle. Indeed, it did not take long for those who are responsible for this noble experiment to discover that the longer they work the more obstacles and problems they are called upon to solve.

PROBLEM OF RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

(Continued from page 6.)

tates the adoption of various practical measures to tackle all the subsidiary problems that directly or indirectly affect the economic position of the ryot, particularly those bearing on the earnings of the latter as affected by sanitary conditions, education, productive efficiency and improved marketing facilities. At the top of all, the average agriculturist needs to be properly educated as man; so that he can make a wise use of the borrowed money, repay the dues punctually and never take resort to sowcars for unproductive purposes. The fact that a large proportion of debts incurred by ryots is for unproductive purposes, is sufficiently indicative of where the improvement is mostly needed.

The duty of Government in this respect is no less important than other measures, because in a problem of such magnitude private endeavour, unless powerfully aided by State assistance, is bound to end in failure. Various Local Governments have been of late active in the matter of rural reconstruction but their activities leave much more to be desired. Mere exhibition of lip sympathy by holding durbars or arranging visits of Government officers will be of very little practical utility to the rural population. Unless, therefore, the Indian ryot is trained in better living, in better farming and in better business there is practically no hope of solving this acute problem of rural indebtedness.

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INTERNATIONAL JAMBOREE OF SOUTH HEMISPHERE

IDEAL CAMPS IN "BUSH" COUNTRY

25,000 Scouts Will Meet World Chief Scout And Hike 2000 Miles

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The members of the All-India Contingent 27 in number have arrived at Montmorency Park, Punjab Boy Scout Headquarters and are undergoing an intensive course of training under the command of Mr. H. W. Hogg, who has been appointed Leader of the Contingent by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Chief Scout for India.

Scouts from all parts of India are represented and the Contingent is out to maintain the great traditions of Indian Scouting.

A number of interesting functions have been arranged for the scouts and His Excellency Sir Herbert Emerson, Chief Scout of the Punjab is entertaining them to tea at Government, while the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Young, Chief Justice, Punjab, himself a keen Scout Commissioner, is also reviewing the contingent and taking part in their reception.

The Contingent leaves Lahore on the 7th instant after being entertained to dinner by the Lahore Y. M. C. A.

The southern hemisphere's first Jamboree of international scope will be the Australian Jamboree, in connection with the Melbourne Centenary Celebrations at Melbourne from 27th December 1934 to 13th January 1935. Over 15,000 Scouts are expected to foregather in a great city of canvas to meet their Chief Scout Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell.

All the Jamboree will be attended principally by Scouts from the countries around the Pacific, a fair "sprinkling" is expected from Northern climes to repay the regular visits made by the Scouts from "down under" to the five World Jamborees held in Europe.

The Jamboree Camp site comprises 350 acres of Australian woodland country at Frankston, a seaside resort 26 miles from Melbourne. Here, on a sandy ridge a mile from the sea shore, the campers will have extensive views of Port Phillip Day and the mountains.

IDEAL CAMP.

As the dense undergrowth has been cleared to make room for the camp, every care has been taken to preserve its typical Australian "bush" nature, and some beautiful camp sites have been unfolded. Some will have clear open spaces, while others will pitch their tents under the luxuriant shade of the native trees.

Frankston is served by speedy electric trains and the Frankston Shire Council and the Country Roads Board are preparing fine concrete and bitumen surfaced roads to the camp. Half-a-mile from the camp is a huge reservoir which will give the camp an adequate water supply. The State electric plant will be used to illuminate the thoroughfare of the camp.

The lay-out of the camp provides for sub-camps sub-divided into sections of 500 campers, which in turn will be divided into Troops of 50. There will be a Headquarters Camp, Supply Camp, Scouters' Camp, Women Scouters' Camp, Rover Scout Camp, a fully-staffed hospital, and ambulance cars.

The camp sites allotted to the various nationalities are being planned to enable them to establish camps characteristic of their own countries. The Scouts of the State of Victoria will have a number of model camps in various parts of the Jamboree Camp to demonstrate their own high standard of camping.

Fifteen Committees are working hard on the administrative side under the Jamboree Organising Secretary, Major H. G. Harcourt, who has had considerable experience as Scout Commissioner for the Mornington Peninsular. Under their direction a vast arena is being cleared to accommodate 25,000 Scouts with grandstands around, administrative buildings, one of the largest Scout Shops in the world, equipped with "everything" from a needle to a marquee," and a shopping area, with approved vendors, several acres in extent.

The Victorian Scout Headquarters has furnished a house for Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, just inside the confines of the camp. From it they will have a magnificent view of the coast-line and the distant mountains.

In the country far-famed for its orchards and poultry it has been possible to tackle the provisioning of the great Jamboree in a novel way. Excellent provisions have been guaranteed by the farmers of the district and acres of vegetables have been planted to provide that section of the Commissariat.

JAMBOREE PROGRAMME.

The Jamboree will be officially opened on December 29. This ceremony, it is expected, will be performed by Sir Isaac Isaacs, Governor-General of Australia and Chief Scout of Australia, in the presence of Lord Baden-Powell. State Governors (who also act as Chief Scouts of their respective States) will probably open the Jamboree on other days.

During the course of the Jamboree national displays and pageants will be given in the arena by all the Scouts, overseas and Australian as well as displays of Scouting and campcraft. Sunday, December 30, will be notable for a great Thanksgiving Service in the Jamboree Camp.

A mile of foreshore in Port Phillip Bay is being reserved for Sea Scout displays. Every night, as darkness falls, the Scouts' voices will ring out at Camp Fires in the various sub-camps. Throughout the Jamboree a Handicraft Exhibition will show the craftsmanship of Scouts in all parts of the world.

HIKING TRIPS

Victorian Scouts are going to show what hospitality can mean—they hope to entertain visiting Scouts before and after the Jamboree, and billets are being arranged in Troop Halls and private homes. Tours of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and other parts of the continent are also under consideration.

When the Jamboree comes to a close, visiting Scouts will be taken in parties on one to four day hikes through the Dandonong Ranges amid beautiful hills towering with eucalyptus and forest growth, and through valleys with clear flowing streams and glades fringed with giant fern. Each party of hikers will be accompanied by a Victorian Rover Scout, and 170 Rover Scouts of the State are at present undergoing concentrated training for the event under their Rover Scout Commissioner, Mr. W. F. Waters.

Much of the country over which they will travel has never been mapped hitherto, and the Rover Scouts have undertaken the surveying of 2,000 square miles of mountain country. For those who do not join the hikes, excursions are being arranged to various State, public and industrial undertakings and works and to places of scenic beauty.

All the hike parties will concentrate on the Gilwell Park (Scoutmaster' training centre and permanent camping ground) of Victoria at Gembrook for a reunion, and a Rover Scout Moot will be held there on January 11th and 12th.—A. P.

FACILITIES FOR ROMANCE SEEKERS!

Nazi Authorities' Ingenious Plans

BERLIN: (By Mail).

Ingenious plans are being prepared by the Nazi authorities to bring romance and happiness to hundreds of shy bachelors and lonely spinsters this Christmas.

"Christmas trips into happiness" for young, unmarried men and women, at greatly reduced prices are announced by the recreation section of the German Workers' Organization.

REALISING DREAMS.

For ten days in the bewitching winter sport regions of South Germany, the Bavarian Alps and Silesia, the young people will be given away every opportunity to make their dreams come true.

Special prizes are offered for those who make the most of their chances.

The town of Marburg, for instance, offers a free eight-day honeymoon next year to those of its Christmas romance-seekers who become engaged.

At the same time, it is announced that the Hitler marriage loan, which had been decreased from £80 to £40 owing to lack of funds, has been increased to £50.

WORRIED OVER DOMESTIC TRAGEDY

Woman Still In Precarious Condition

Hazaribai Abdul Latiff, a young Mohammedan woman who was found lying unconscious in her room on Wednesday morning, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is now lying in a critical condition.

It is reported that the woman was very depressed owing to the death of two of her children recently, and the illness of the surviving two children.

On Wednesday morning her husband found her lying unconscious. A bottle of sulphuric acid was also found in the room.

UTILITY

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	CONSOLATION PRIZES
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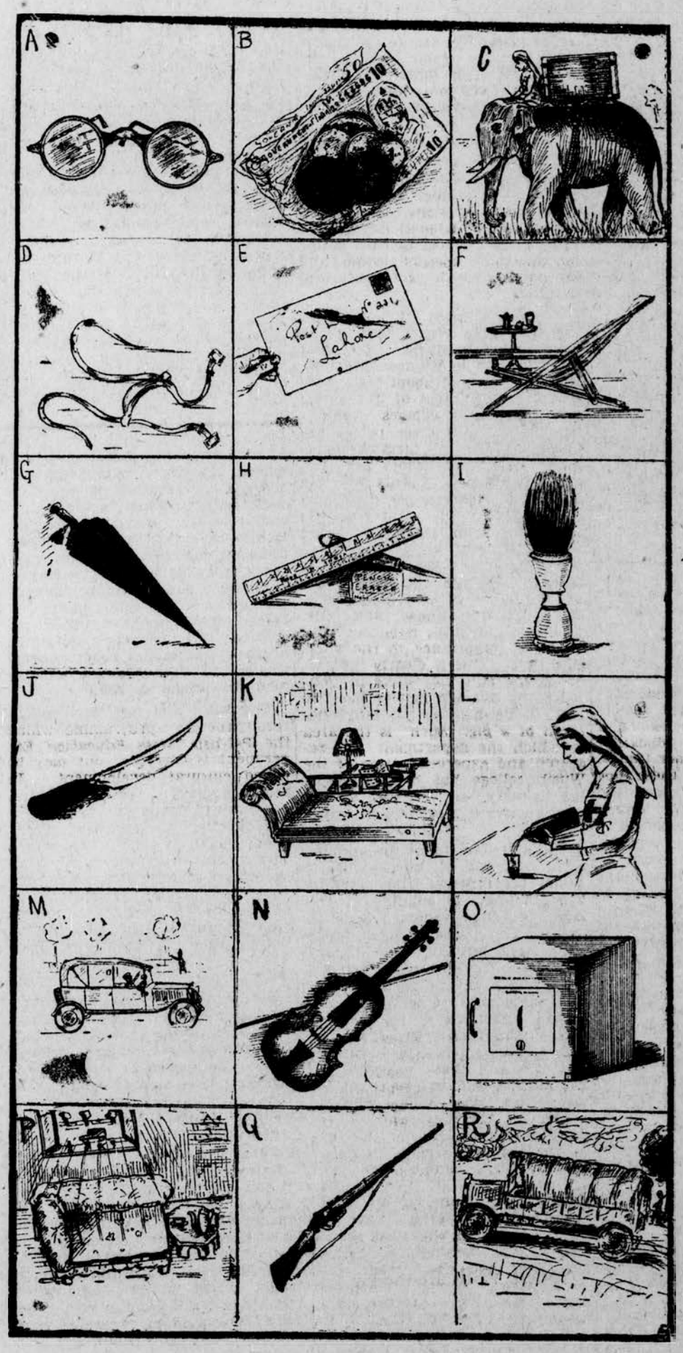

This time you are asked to find out for what use or purpose the articles, shown in the set of illusturations, on the left marked A, B, C, ... are meant. The set of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3,..... illustrate the use of the purpose for which corresponding pictures on the left are suitable. For instance Letter Box Number 17, in the set on the right indicates the use or the purpose for posting letters and the picture marked E on the left shows a covered envelope. You have, therefore, to enter Number 17 against illustration E in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 14th November observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST—Entries by Registered Post must be sent to our Office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered cowers to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER, POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

2. Competitior may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance tee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 14th November, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd November, 1934

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E	17	N	
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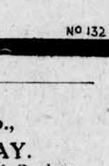

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Smuts' Pro-India Speech Causes Stir

Die-Hards Blame Indian Leaders For Delaying Self-Government

Commenting on General Smuts' speech at Dundee, the "Scotsman" an Edinborough paper writes:—

General Smuts is always worth listening to, and the speech which he delivered at Dundee yesterday, when the freedom of the city was conferred upon him, contained many interesting and inspiring passages. He is a true friend and lover of this country without being any less a South African. When, therefore, he gives us counsel on national or Imperial affairs, as he did at Dundee yesterday, we do well to give him an attentive hearing; but he himself would be the last to ask blind acceptance of his statements or opinions. In regard to much that he said yesterday, there will be general concurrence; but there were one or two points that seem to require a little examination. How, for example, does his powerful condemnation of economic nationalism square with his plea for Indian self-government? Post-war experience has demonstrated that as soon as a country acquires political independence, it sets up economic barriers between itself and other countries, including the country from which it had separated. He would, indeed, be an optimist who believed that a self-governing India would not follow this example. There is no doubt an idealist element in the Indian demand for self-government; but economic self-interest—the desire of Indian capitalists to exploit India for their own ends—is also a motive. This motive, disguised as the development of India by Indians for Indians, will ensure that economic barriers far higher than any existing at present will be run against foreign trading interests. But that is perhaps only just, however inconvenient for foreign trade. India could not be blamed for doing what every independent country is doing

IS IT WHITE PAPER?

We imagine that when General Smuts says that "India must have self-government conferred upon her"—a dictum with which we do not differ—he means real self-government on the lines of the White Paper. But if he means that, as we feel confident he does, it is not at all a case "where the British genius for practical solutions, for practical experiments, for taking short steps which lead to a distant future can find very good scope." That is not at all an accurate description of the situation. What is contemplated is not a "compromise," or an "experiment," or "a short step leading to a distant future." It is a decisive and irrevocable step. Let us have no illusions about that. There is no question here of giving something tentatively which may be taken back, if the power is abused. The whole history of constitutional development within the Empire refutes the possibility of 'jobbing backwards." We have to resolve now and for all time whether we are to continue to govern India or to allow Indians to govern themselves. General Smuts, with his South African experience, may be more inclined to trust, the future than are some people in this country. His view may well be that if we concede a liberal measure of self-government to India now, we shall go far to retain India within the Empire; whereas if we refuse India's claims now, we shall at no distant date lose her irretrievably. The probabilities may lie that way; but no one can be sure—not even that whatever we do, or fail to do, we can bind India for ever to us in a loyal bond of Empire. A great decision in any case is called for. If we could believe that a self-governing India would throw up in the critical early years statesmen of the calibre of General Smuts himself, the late General Botha, the decision would be so much easier; but we do not see among the leaders of the Indian Nationalists the breadth of outlook, the generous spirit, the disinterested goodwill that the grant of self-government will demand. Nevertheless, there seems no safe halting-place between things as they are and a genuine measure of self-government.

INDIA IS NOT S. AFRICA

A correspondent writes in the "Scotsman":—

Your readers have to thank you for the discriminating leading article in "The Scotsman" today on "General Smuts on India." In his speech yesterday at Dundee, General Smuts urged the grant of self-government to India He quoted, as a precedent, the good result to South Africa of such a concession. I respectfully submit that the conditions in South Africa and in the Indian Empire are not analogous. In the former dependency the concession was to the Dutch constituent. The Dutch of the Transvaal and Orange Free States had been a self-governing race: a Christian European, homogenous people, with traditions similar to our own in many respects. The amalgamation was feasible and successful. And we were co-operating with capable, responsible statesmen, on whose equity we could rely; with men such as General Botha and General Smuts himself. In the case of South Africa it was more blessed for Great Britain to give than to withhold. In India we shall be proffering to "the only possible political organisation" in existence there, a gift its leaders have already openly refused to accept. And those leaders do not represent the peoples of India. Generals Botha and Smuts represented the wise, far-sighted element of a homogeneous Occidental people.

General Smuts possesses, so to say, the lofty view-point of the airmen, who, in their flights across countries and continents, acquire a wide general knowledge of geography. From a bird's-eye point of view the aspect of the spaces of South Africa does not greatly differ from those of the Indian sub-continent. To comprehend thoroughly the differences of the populations who inhabit them, one must live along among, and closely study, them, and also their various and varying conditions and environments. The successful administrations of an Empire composed of heterogeneous and jarring elements is the result of special knowledge and practical experience. Napoleon, for example, knew, from books and hearsay, "all about" Spain before he invaded it. But he did not know the Spaniards. His Peninsular campaign was a failure—for him a fatal failure, ending in Elba. General Smuts has mistaken the political situation in Britain regarding "India." It has not become, as he fears, a party question. And it cannot so become if the British electorate is granted by its Government the time for consideration and the information requisite to enable it to vote in accordance with its traditional equity and commonsense. It is a national and Imperial question, too big to be rushed through on party lines. It has taken centuries to evolve our present Constitution from the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot. India is a Crown jewel of many facets; there should be no hurried or heroic treatment in its remodelling if its lustre is to be retained. In this matter we shall do wisely if we "hasten gently."

Speed With Economy

A handsome saloon body of the four-door, six-light type is standardised. Triplex glass being fitted all round. The lines of the coachwork are of a most distinctive character, the spare wheel being enclosed in a neat container which conforms to the sweep of the tail. In addition, the built-in luggage platform has ample accommodation. The new "Fourteen" has a comfortable cruising speed of 55 m.p.h., and a maximum in the neighbourhood of 70 m.p.h., yet its average petrol consumpton is approximately 30 m.p.g.

The Wolseley "Eighteen," which replaces the well known "Sixteen," also possesses an overhead-camshaft six-cylinder engine, the dimensions being 69.5 mm. by 101 mm., and cubic capacity 2299 c.c. The car has a wheelbase of 110 in., a track of 52-1/2 in., and a ground clearance of 8 in. Transmission is via a four-speed synchromesh gearbox and controlled free-wheel to a three-quarter floating type spiral bevel rear axle. Dignity and charcter are apparent in the lines of the five-seater saloon body mounted on this chassis. Ventilation is effected by hinged rear quarter-lights and draught-deflecting front windows. The front seats are of the bucket type, and footrests are fitted in the rear compartment, in which there is also a concealed centre arm-rest.

SUIT FOR ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE

Referred To Commissioner For Taking Accounts

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell.)

Ardeshir Dinshaw Mehta and Other .....Plaintiffs.
v.
Soonabai widow of Byramji Fakirji.
Motiwala and Others Defendants

This was a suit originally filed by the Plaintiffs who are minor children of Ardeshir Dinshaw Mehta and his wife Sakerbai. The Suit was filed in October 1931 against Soonabai widow of Byramji Fakirji Motiwalla being the grand mother of the original Plaintiffs and Nusserwanji Byramji Motiwalla being the maternal-uncle of the original Plaintiffs in their capacity as the Executrix and the Executor of the Will of Byramji Fakirji Motiwalla the maternal-grand-father of the original Plaintiffs.

The Suit was for administration of the Estate of Byramji Fakirji Motiwalla who died in Bombay in 1918 having published his Will dated the 14th September 1916 whereof he appointed Soonabai his widow and Nussrwanji his son as Executrix and Executor. Probate of the Will was obtained by the Executrix and the Executor in February 1919.

Under Clause 10 of the Will a sum of Rs. 23,000 was directed to be set apart on the marriage of Sakerbai and invested by the Executors to be held upon trust and the income was to be paid to Sakerbai during her life time and after her death the Executors were to hold the investments representing the sum of Rs. 23,000 upon trust, for the children of Sakerbai in certain proportion.

TERMS OF THE WILL.

By Clause 11 of the Will, the income of the residuary estate, was directed to be divided in two parts, one of such parts to be paid to Soonabai and the other to the Son. Nusserwanji, and after the death of Soonabai, it was directed that the Trustees should stand possessed of the residuary estate to divide the same into three equal parts, and to pay two of such equal parts to Nusserwanji and the 3rd part to be held upon trust to pay the income to Sakerbai during her lifetime and after her death to hold such third part and the investments representing th same for the children of Sakerbai in certain proportion.

The Executors failed to set apart the sum of Rs. 23,000 as contemplated in para 10 of the Will and filed a Written Statement in which they contended that under the Will of Byramji Fakirji Motiwalla, the interest of the Plaintiffs was not vested but contingent. They also raised further legal issue, that the suit was barred by the law of limitation. The Executors further contended in the Written Statement that after payment of funeral and testamentory expenses of the deceased, Byramji Fakirji Motiwalla and as many of the legacies payable out of the Estate of the said deceased as they could pay out of the funds in their hands belonging to the estate they had no surplus in their hands out of which they could set apart the sum of Rs. 23,000 mentioned in the clause 10 of the Will.

In the application for Probate of the Will of the deceased the estate of the deceased was shown to be worth Rs. 4,90,000 and odd.

At the hearing of the Suit on Friday the 19th October 1934 counsel for the Executors abandoned the legal contention raised in the Written Statement with regard to the bequest mentioned in Clauses 10 and 11 of the Will, and also abandoned the plea of limitation raised by them.

APPLICATION OF THE PLAINTIFFS

An application was also made on behalf of the Plaintiffs for amendment of the Plaint by submitting that the Executors were liable to render an account to them for the administration and management of the estate on the basis of wilful default. The Plaintiffs stated that they were unable at present to give specific instances of wilful default until they had fully examined the account of the administration of the estate when produced by the Executors. They however relied upon one instance of wilful default on behalf of the Executors and disclosed by their own admission in the written statement, namely, that the Executors had failed and neglected to invest the Estate of the deceased in authorised securities and thereby caused loss to the estate by not earning interest on the said estate.

By consent of the parties His Lordship granted leave to amend the plaint accordingly.

The executors were also given liberty to amend their written statement or to put in a supplemental written statement in reply to the amendments of the plaintiffs.

Thereafter by consent, the suit was referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts to take the usual administration account without prejudice to the rights of the plaintiffs to claim accounts on the basis of wilful default at any stage of the proceedings.

Mr. F. J. Coltman and Mr. J. S. Khergaumwalla instructed by Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla and Mr. H. D. Banaji instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared on behalf of the Executors.

OUR
DIVALI GREETINGS
WE WISH A VERY HAPPY & PROSPEROUS
DIVALI AND NEW YEAR,
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OUR NUMEROUS PATRONS, FRIENDS, POLICYHOLDERS, WORKERS AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS.
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If Die-Hards Wreck W. P.

MacDonald's Govt. Might Not Survive Shock For Long

A Conference of Conservatives which may critically embarrass the National Government is likely to take place in January, (writes a Special correspondent of the "News Chronicle"). Following the heavy Tory vote against the India White Paper policy at the Bristol Conference, Mr. Baldwin has arranged to meet the Central Council of the Party as soon as possible after the report of the Joint Select Committee on India is published.

According to present arrangements, that meeting will be held in December.

There is every indication that the Council meeting will be followed by a special delegate conference in January.

SWELLING DIEHARD VOTE

In that event, every Tory "backwoodsman" will be dragged to the conference to swell the diehard vote, and if the India Committee's report is anything like the White Paper policy, it will be difficult for Mr. Baldwin to keep his followers in check.

If the report should be turned down by the Conservative Conference a critical situation would arise in Parliament.

The Peers would almost certainly follow the lead of the delegates, and many, if not most, of the Tory M.P.'s would do the same.

The Government might not be able to survive such a shock for very long.

The prospects of such a situation are so alarming to Tory headquarters that every effort will be made to avert it.

Between now and the meetings party leaders will be busy behind the scenes rallying support for Mr. Baldwin.

The Labour and Liberal Parties have adhered strictly to their original promise to await the report before judging the issue.

THOSE ADDITIONAL SAFEGUARDS IN W. P.

"Morning Post" Sees "Red" In J. C. Labours

Those many good people who have been kept so long on the tenterhooks over the impending fate of their friends in India will be relieved to hear that the Joint Committee has finished its labours. We fear, however, that the report when it comes will not assuage their anxieties if it be true, as is generally believed, that no change is proposed in the provisions of the White Paper, save in the way of additional "safeguards." When the Third Home Rule Bill was under discussion, it was pointed out over and over again by the greatest constitutional lawyers on the Conservative side, and by Mr. Balfour, himself a first-class authority in constitutional questions, that when political power is handed over no safeguard can be of any service either to the interests or to the friends of those who make the transfer. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald admitted the truth of this contention at that time, and it was proved by the event, for although certain safeguards were inserted in the Constitution of the Irish Free State, they might as well never have been there. Our Loyalists were massacred; their houses burnt; their property confiscated. And so with British interests: British trade was penalised, the annuities appropriated, and no safeguards were ever enforced.

We want to make it quite clear to the British public what is going to happen in India if this White Paper goes through, no matter what safeguards are inserted. There is at present a force of some two hundred thousand police in India, which protects the minorities—and incidentally the British people in India—against Terrorism, massacre, and robbery. It is proposed to transfer this force to such politicians as may come into power. Now, the only organised political party is the Indian National Congress, which may, therefore, be expected, inevitably, to come into office, sooner or later. This Party has always shown itself hostile to the Police and to the British in India. In Bengal, at least, and probably elsewhere, according to the evidence given before the Committee, it is impossible to say where Congress ends and Terrorism begins. Moreover, it has publicly burnt the British flag; it has organised the boycott of British goods, and it has proclaimed its intention to repudiate British loans. Therefore, we take it to be reasonably certain that, when the power comes into the hands of these people, the police will be destroyed, the British in India will be massacred, and their goods will be confiscated. Some people may say this cannot happen, because the Army is to be reserved. Our reply is that the Army would be of little use without the police. If there had been a British Army in the Irish Free State, it could not have either protected British interests or British Loyalists.

Our politicians do not realise all this because they are thinking of India in terms of politics and not in terms of reality. So it was in Ireland. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Birrell and their colleagues were humane men. They would have shrunk aghast at the mere idea of blood and cruelty and oppression. They went forward because they could not even comprehend that such things were coming, although they were warned over and over again by those who knew Ireland that they would come. Similarly if we tell Mr. Baldwin and Sir Samuel Hoare now that thousands of lives will be put in peril if these proposals go through, they will not even understand it, because their minds are obfuscated with political theory. It may be thought unseasonable to make this warning now, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the other night, "it was quite possible that the final conclusions on India would be so different from those contained in the White Paper that a new situation would have arisen." We hope it may be so; but if it is so, then promises are even now being made in India which are extremely misleading.—"Morning Post."

BRISTOL VOTE ON INDIA

Irresponsibility Cannot Go Further

A correspondent returned from the Conservative conference at Bristol writes in the "Manchester Guardian".

"The point was made in your columns last week that the Tory leaders generally remain invincibly indifferent to anything the Conservative conference does. One wonders whether they, or anybody else, could be justified in taking its decisions gravely to heart. They depend on so many capricious factors. They are reacting by a conference in which the average political intelligence is of a very ordinary kind. I saw two women delegates on Friday vigorously applauding the speakers for and the speakers against a motion, and a friend to whom I mentioned this odd phenomenon said that he, too, had seen similar instances of political nescience.

"This sort of thing is inconceivable at a Labour party conference. It is unthinkable, too, at a liberal conference. The men and women who attend Liberal conferences in these days pay their own expenses, and a man or woman has to be absorbingly interested in, and by consequence have some knowledge of politics to do that. Of course these were exceptions. One or two of the younger speakers would have done credit to any party, but that is small leaven for a conference of 1,700.

CAPRICE AND INDIA

"Again," continues my correspondent, "take the question of India. See how caprice can enter into decisions on India. The Conservative machine knows that the place of a conference is of great consequence for an Indian debate. A conference in a Southern town means a conference where the prejudice against the proposed Indian reforms is strongest, and the prejudice gets itself mobilised effectively because the associations near by can always put full complements of delegates into the fight. In an industrial centre like Birmingham where the conference was held last year, the Chamberlain influence came effectively to the aid of the White Paper and only a third of the conference voted against it. Manchester, Leeds, or Newcastle are other cities in which the Government's India policy would receive a sympathetic judgment.

"But when you have to add to this geographical caprice a considerable amount of irresponsibility in the delegates themselves it is surely hard to know what a vote on India may be worth. Irresponsibility could scarcely go farther than it did at Bristol. Whenever before at a party conference can 700 delegates have light-heartedly declined to attend the most important debate of all? Some Tory newspapers are complaining that Mr. Baldwin in his Bristol speech said not a syllable about the Indian vote. Mr. Baldwin's answer would no doubt be that he does not think much of the vote, that the result, given 700 absentees, is largely meaningless. Certainly it is not evident why certain Tory newspapers expected the result to frighten him into immediate capitulation to the Die-hards."

MOONBEAMS

The final example of the conference's muddle-headedness, according to this correspondent, was its attitude to the National Government. At three o'clock on Friday afternoon it voted unanimously with Sir Edward Grigg for the National Government and toleration of the minorities within it, and at five o'clock it voted unanimously for a National Government with a 100 per cent. Tory policy. There were times at Bristol when my correspondent thought that "moonbeams from the larger lunacy" were breaking through.

INDIAN GIRLS WILL COMPETE IN NON-STOP FLIGHTS

Baroda Guides Win Appreciation For Amazing Feats In S. Africa

The seating accommodation of the City Hall was taxed to its uttermost on the occasion of a gymnastic display by the party of visiting Girl Guides from Baroda. Europeans and Indians alike, attracted by the golden opinions the girls have won all over the Union, packed the hall, and were not slow in voicing their appreciation of the many novel and graceful items on the programme.

These were very varied, including songs in the Guides' own language, a humorous chant or recitation in English, with appropriate actions, a neat speech by the young captain of the Guides, Miss Subhadra Kumari, Indian folk-dances, very clever feats of archery and of marksmanship with an airgun, drills with varied accompaniments, and sham fights with different weapons. A feature of every item was the vigour and grace imparted to every movement, speaking volumes for the physical training and condition of the young performers, for only those in the pink of condition could have carried out so exacting a programme without being exhausted. And of being so not one showed the least sign.

EYE MATCHES HAND.

The condition of eye and hand was well exhibited in the feats of archery, when thin threads were severed by the unerring arrows, one again dropping a wreath of flowers on the neck of the acting Mayor, Cr. J. F. Pearce, while the young archers discharged their shafts from all sorts of seemingly impossible positions.

Yoga Asans, or Indian physical culture, showed the co-ordination of every muscle and included feats of contortion and balance that were a great credit to the performers. The drills included marching and drills with Indian clubs, Lazim or strings of clashing discs, daggers, double swords, sticks, spears and lathis or bamboo rods. Included in the programme were Indian songs to the accompaniment of a sort of small portable harmonium and one or two Oriental instruments. The Garba dance was in attractive national costumes, while in the stick dance the dancers wore the white shirts and dark shorts which were used for all the other items.

FORMIDABLE LADIES.

Towards the close of the programme Lady Crews mounted the stage and was promptly garlanded by Captain Subhadra. Many of the exercises, she remarked, were wonderful. At first some of the young ladies appeared rather formidable, and she should not like to have them angry with her. She thanked them one and all, including their leader, Pandit Anandpriyajee, for having come so far to show such remarkable exercises and give so enjoyable an entertainment.

Pundit Anandpriyajee, remarked humorously, he hoped Indian Girls would soon compete with English girls in non-stop flights. —East London Daily Dispatch.

ONE DISH SUNDAY FOR NAZIS

Herr Hitler has decreed a single dish dinner for Germans on one Sunday out of every four.

The meal must not cost more than sixpence, and even the dishes to be eaten are prescribed in the official order. They are:—

Beef boiled in soup, or Vegetable and meat stew, or Vegetables, pig's ear, salt beef or sausage.

The money saved will go to distress relief.

IRISH TUNE AS ARGENTINE ANTHEM

The Irish tune "St Patrick's Day in the Morning" was played in mail week as the official Argentine naval anthem for the first time in the history of modern Argentina. President Justo, the members of the Cabinet, and the Mayor of Buenos Aires attended a naval and military demonstration in memory of the

New Health after Malaria

PROOF
that Sanatogen
creates 60% more
red blood-cells in
3 weeks

A feeling of lassitude is a typical sign of Anæmia. When the blood is weak and impoverished, it cannot carry the necessary life-giving oxygen and food to the cells of the nerves and muscles. As a result, the functioning of all the organs of your body slows down.

To become strong and healthy again you must overcome the weakness of your blood by strengthening the blood-producing organs and by building up a large number of new blood-cells in your body. And you can do that so easily—with Sanatogen!

A well-known physician has kept record-sheets of 80 of his patients treated with Sanatogen, and these documents prove that:

"As an average in all the men and women tested an increase of 60% red blood-cells was obtained after three weeks' use of Sanatogen."
(See "Medical Echo.")

This is surely convincing proof of the fact that Sanatogen will revive and strengthen your whole system within a few weeks. And just think what this promises you in the way of health! Sixty per cent. more red blood corpuscles will mean that in a few weeks you will feel fit and fresh again—that a new stream of life will flow through your veins.

900,000
red blood-cells
per c.m.m. more
in one month.

The "General Practitioner" records the case of a girl suffering from a severe form of anæmia. Sanatogen was prescribed and after a month, the number of red blood corpuscles had increased from 3,600,000 to 4,500,000 per c.m.m.

Think what new, fresh blood would mean to *you*. You would look healthy again, and would feel years younger, instead of being tired and "run-down." And think of the joy of having people exclaim again: *"How well you look!"*

Now also obtainable in half-size bottles at about half price.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Boycott Of German Industry

PROTEST AGAINST NAZI REGIME

For a long time no reports were allowed to appear in the Nazi press about the effects of the boycott on Germany, in a deliberate attempt to keep the German people in ignorance of how strongly the rest of the world was reacting against the Nazi regime by the use of this economic weapon, but now such reports are starting to appear more often. It has in fact been found impossible in the long run to hide the fact that whole industries, whose trade was based mainly on export, are suffering tremendously from the decrease in their exports and have been forced to dismiss workers and curtail production because home orders are not an adequate substitute for the lost market abroad.

TOY INDUSTRY.

One of the typical export industries, which once took a leading place in the world, is the German toy industry. German toys were formerly in great demand throughout the world, and, by reason of their good workmanship and quality, would doubtless have been able to hold their own against the Japanese product if the effect of the competition from Japan (whose toys are extremely cheap but of very inferior quality) had not been aggravated by the boycott against German goods. The boycott gave Japanese goods an impetus: the German toy making industry experienced last year a tremendous loss in its export trade and this year the curve shows a downward trend that is catastrophic. This is demonstrated by the export figures for May, June and July, 1934, which are now available, and which cover the deliveries for the Christmas trade. They show, for instance, that exports to America, one of the most important markets for toys and Christmas tree decorations, which fell by 50 per cent from 1932 to 1933, suffered a further 50 per cent decrease. This means that exports in 1934 will barely reach a quarter of the 1932 figure. In July 1932 about 5,600 dozen toys were sent to America, while in 1933 the corresponding figure was something over 2,100 dozen and in 1934 only 570 dozen! For the first seven months of the year taken together the export figures to the United States were: 1932—21,850 dozen; 1933—11,060 dozen and 1934—4,690 dozen. So that since Hitler seized power, over 75 per cent of the trade in a main export industry has been lost. The Frankfurter Zeitung is forced to admit that, in addition to tariffs, Japanese competition and the depreciation of the dollar, the causes of this enormous drop must be sought for "in the boycott of German goods, which is being particularly obstinately carried on in the American toy trade."

Although this is a picture of only one industry, it shows very clearly the general tendency, as is proved by a study of the German press statement on the Leipzig Fair. We quote the Nazi press itself, as it can be relied on to make the impression created by the Fair seem as favourable as possible: "There are 188 foreign exhibitors from 17 countries. The number of foreign exhibitors has fallen by a third from the previous year, when 273 were present. The number of foreign visitors is estimated at over 4,000; in the spring of 1932 it was about 15,000."

Is further proof necessary of what the rest of the world thinks? Nowhere else in the world has the economic crisis alone brought about such a breakdown. It is unnecessary to emphasise what a great effect the failure of the Leipzig Fair, apart from the effects of the crisis on trade and export, will have on the already catastrophic position of industry in the Third Reich.—"Bulletin of International Federation of Trade Unions."

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LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

90% OF Daily Ills ARE DUE TO CONSTIPATION

DON'T LET CONSTIPATION SPOIL YOUR LIFE! If you feel Sluggish, Headachy and weary—if your Digestion is poor, your Blood Impure and you are generally out-of-sorts, this insidious cause is probably responsible. Start taking Beecham's Pills. Take them to-night and face the morning bright. For with Constipation conquered, you will feel, look and actually be 100% better in next to no time.

Purely vegetable

Beecham's PILLS

gives that matt complexion; the best powder base. | for cleansing and massage; keeps the skin supple.

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Help Kidneys

- If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists.

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Breaking-point for tired nerves comes very soon in this country—but it never comes without warning. When you get tired or over excited easily, when your appetite fails, when continued headache make life unendurable—THEN is the time to give your nerves the quick-acting tonic of Vitophenes. A nervous breakdown is very serious. Vitophenes will keep your nerves, your brain and body in perfect trim. Try one bottle—it cannot fail to make a great improvement in your health.

Vitophenes taken regularly, supply the essential ingredients of egg yolk, lecethin, Red Bone Marrow and other highly nutritive compounds to the nerves and system. Their immense value to both sexes, of all ages, has been proved by reliable medical authorities.

VITOPHENES

The swift sure remedy for shattered Nerves.

Agents:—CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LTD (Incorporated in Japan.) Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams:—"Shosen."

John Barrymore May Make Films In Bombay

Star Says M.-G.-M. May Build Theatres In Key Cities Of India

"Filmgoer" writes in the "Bombay Sentinel":—

Eight years ago, it was the Diwali day of 1926 to be exact, when I saw John Barrymore in "The Sea Beast" at a Bombay theatre, I realized that he was the most remarkable actor on the screen. That impression had been gaining ground by every new Barrymore film I saw and it received the final confirmation yesterday when I met the great star in person at the Taj and had a chat with him about his future plans, the reason of his Indian tour and other subjects connected with the film business.

Walking with a slight stoop, John appeared to be a bit older than his screen roles would have us believe, but he looked quite fresh and I believe that after spending an hour with a make-up expert he would play the role of a youthful lover as convincingly and with as much vigour as Leslie Howard or Fredric March, who are considerably younger than him.

Without the make-up, however, his slightly grey hair and particularly his famous moustache give one the impression that he is approaching his fifties. Actually he is fifty-two years nine months old.

His Early Career

Before telling you what he said yesterday. I will, for the benefit of those who do not (but should), know much about this amazing screen personality, give a brief sketch of his early career.

Born in Philadelphia on February 15, 1882, John is the youngest of the three children of Maurice and Georgie Drew Barrymore both of whom have achieved great fame on the stage in New York.

Possessing a predilection for art, John studied drawing and painting at art schools in Europe and New York. After finishing art studies he got a job on the "New York Evening Journal" as a caricaturist. But being a lazy bird he was usually late with his "copy" and was consequently fired.

He realized that the art of drawing would lead him nowhere. Dejected and depressed, one day he stood before a mirror and gazed at himself. Suddenly he discovered that his one eyebrow went up, a typical family expression when worried, and John realized that he was an actor!

Stage Debut

So, in 1903 the young Barrymore found himself on the Chicago stage in "Magda." This was followed by other roles but when he found that the screen afforded greater scope to his talents than the stage, he went to Hollywood. After appearing in several important films including "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," John returned to his "first love"—the stage.

In 1925 Barrymore went to England and scored a big hit at the Haymarket Theatre as Hamlet. But in the next year he found himself back in the movies and since then he has continually appeared in films, each new picture adding to his popularity. His charming personality, affable manners and his classic profile which has now become proverbial in the film colony, have elevated him to the ranks of first class players and to-day he occupies a high place in the list of the screen's greatest stars.

Married Thrice

John Barrymore has had three matrimonial ventures. The first two (with Katherine Corri Harris and Mrs. Leonard Thomas) were during his stage career. His third marriage with his leading lady Dolores Costello, has proved to be a happier union than the first two.

Speaking about his wife John said that she is a very charming woman, (don't we know her Mr. Barrymore?) and their two children Dolores and John are darlings.

Asked about marriages and divorces in Hollywood the great screen lover said that it is not true that every marriage is a failure in the American film colony. "Marriage," said Barrymore, "is a matrimonial venture and the girl who does not go in for it misses an interesting experiment." One of the reasons for these Hollywood divorces, according to the actor, is that the star's fans do not want him or her to be permanently attached to one person.

Slouched in a big chair he calmly replied to the queries of the press representatives. His answers were punctuated with clever witticisms but his manner was always dignified.

Praises Garbo

"Who is your favourite actress"? he was asked.

"Garbo," he replied. The answer was a foregone conclusion.

"She is a most wonderful actress" said the actor who has made love to (of course on the screen) most of the glamour stars—Garbo, Crawford, Harlow, Hepburn.

"There is a rumour that you may retire from the screen on account of your failing health, Mr. Barrymore," I told him.

"Well, I hope its only a rumour" he shot back with his characteristic laugh.

About his future plans he said that after touring India he will return to England, make a Shakespeare film for Alexander Korda, (it will most probably be "Richard III") and then return to Hollywood.

Then, if he is convinced by his present tour, that India is a suitable country for film making, he will come to Bombay, with his wife and children, and a small company of cameramen, director, (he refuses to direct his own pictures), and technicians and make a series of talkies, with English dialogue, based on Hindu Mythological legends.

Indian Casts

Barrymore himself will play lead in all these pictures but he will select Indian actresses for his leading ladies. The supporting casts will mostly be made up of Indian players.

John said that he has a good Bombay studio in mind and is at present negotiating with them, to ascertain whether it would be possible for him to make his pictures there.

How far this new venture of the great Hollywood actor will succeed, is difficult to predict, but if he carries out his present plans then India will be grateful to him for the big role he is about to play in raising the standard of this country's film industry. Every Indian will wish Barrymore all luck and success in this venture.

M.-G.-M.'s Venture

There is a rumour that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer intend building a theatre in Bombay, which will be chiefly devoted to the screening of their own productions. It is stated that this is part of a scheme for a chain of theatres in the key cities of India. It will naturally follow that M.-G.-M. productions will be exclusively shown in their own theatres and the Indian-owned cinemas will be left in the lurch. The prospect is more serious in that the example is sure to be followed by the other big American film Corporations.

There was a time when Bombay might have welcomed foreign invasion of this kind, but in these days when we have theatres like the Regal and Pathe, thoroughly up-to-date structures providing all the amenities we can expect, the proposition is questionable on several grounds. Something is due to those who risked their capital in the early days to popularise the productions of these American Companies, and one does not want to see Indian proprietors, who have deserved well of the public, squeezed out by the irresistible competition of these wealthy and powerful foreign Corporations.

In big business, sentiment is generally conspicuous by its absence, but one would have thought that even the Hollywood bosses would have a little gratitude to the Indian proprietors who have helped them to swell their dividends by popularising their productions in this country. Indian cinema proprietors would do well to get together and combine to resist this threatened invasion. They would be justified in asking Government for protection against foreign competition, which would involve a fresh drain on India's resources by drawing money out of the country, which ought to be kept here.

Mary On Radio

It is now almost certain that Mary Pickford will not appear on the screen for more than a year.

Mary has signed a radio contract which will keep her out of movie studios for many months to come. She is to head a stock company of several noted actors and actresses and the success of her new venture is a foregone conclusion.

Mary Pickford fans all over the world will be eagerly waiting for the news of her return to her "first love", for, in spite all the new screen discoveries and the latest "sensations" of the movies, it is impossible to deny that there is not a single star who can take the place of the "World's Sweetheart."

OPENING TO-DAY THE FINEST MOTOR SHOWROOMS IN THE EAST

- HUPMOBILE
- MERCEDES-BENZ
- PACKARD
- SINGER
- PEUGEOT
- ROVER

To-day at "Shree Pant Bhuwan", Sandhurst Bridge, the largest and best equipped motor showrooms and service station in the East will be opened.

The collection of fine cars in the low, middle and high price field that are here concentrated under one roof—Hupmobile, Packard, Mercedes-Benz, Singer, Rover and Peugeot—suit the taste and pocket of every Motorist.

DADAJEE DHACKJEE & COMPANY,

"SHREE PANT BHUWAN" . . . . . SANDHURST BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

Eggs for Hatching

Rs. 6/-, Rs. 12/-, Rs. 18/-, Rs. 24/- PER DOZ.

WHITE LEGHORNS, BLACK MINORCAS, R. I. REDS, AUSTRALORPS, LIGHT SUSSEX, WYANDOTTES, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, JERSEY GIANTS. SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGHS, CAMPINES, LIGHT BRAHMAS, JAPANESE BANTAMS, BLACK ROSE COMBS, BUFF COCHINS.

SEND FOR FREE PRICE LIST.

The Asian Poultry Farm

11, Connaught Road, (BC) POONA.

"Open Declaration On India"

Wrong M. P. Receives Sir S. Page-Croft's Secret Circular

The fact that there are two M.P.s named Clifton Brown was responsible for the disclosure in mail week that Sir Henry Page-Croft, M.P., is attempting to organise "an open declaration" against the Government on the Indian question.

One of them (writes the "Manchester Guardian") Colonel D. Clifton Brown, Conservative M.P., for the Hexham Division of Northumberland, published in the "Times" the full text of a letter he had received from Sir Henry Page-Croft. He published it because, he said, he felt it his duty to expose "attempts to stir up prejudice" in advance of the Joint Select Committee's report.

It was learned yesterday that Sir Henry Page-Croft's letter was intended for Brigadier General H. Clifton Brown, Conservative M.P., for the Newbury Division of Berkshire, and that it was sent to Colonel Clifton Brown by mistake. The two M.P.s are brothers but they do not take the same line on the Indian issue.

Sir Henry Page-Croft said to a reporter:—

"My attention has been drawn to the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Clifton Brown in the "Times". On my return to London to-day I found a letter from Colonel Clifton Brown, dated October 15 in which he says: 'I have received your letter of October 13. You must have sent it to me by mistake'. Since he admits that the letter must have been sent to him by mistake and did not accordingly return it his conduct in publishing its contents appears to be inconsistent with the ordinary rules both of public and of private life. In spite of the fact that my letter was written intimately to a friend there is nothing in it that I have not stated publicly, and I in no way regret reiteration of the realities of the case, which are that the overwhelming mass of Conservative opinion in this country and of British opinion in India is against the White Paper".

THE LETTER

Sir H. Page-Croft's letter was as follows:—

"My dear Clifton Brown,—I have recently been brought in touch with a very great number of constituencies all over England, and I have assurances of the overwhelming hostility of our party to the White Paper, a far greater hostility than the vote at Bristol would indicate.

Under the circumstances, I am writing to suggest that you should consider, with your first-hand knowledge, if the time has not come for an open declaration.

It is evident that our leaders have been entirely misinformed about Indian opinion, no section of which shows any enthusiasm for the White Paper, and my latest advices from India and interviews with leading members of the British community in that country convince me that it is utterly wrong to imagine that any but a small minority of them approve the abandonment of central government, and hardly any of them approve the handing over of the judiciary and police.

If any share these views, would it not be much fairer to the Government and to Baldwin in particular, to declare themselves now, on the above grounds, before they are committed, rather than wait for those fateful days immediately following the report of the Select Committee?

If this appeals to you and you would care to write a letter for publication in the national press, I would be glad to assist you in sending it out and getting it widely published. Scores would follow such a lead.—Yours ever,

HENRY PAGE-CROFT.

BHUTAN RULER TO VISIT CALCUTTA

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

The ruler of Bhutan will pay a visit to Calcutta in December. He is expected to arrive on December eleventh and during the first part of his stay of ten days he will be the guest of Governor of Bengal at Government House, Calcutta.

Exchange of formal visits will be made with the Viceroy. Among his other engagements is a visit to His Majestys Warship and flight in an aeroplane for which he has expressed a desire.—A. P.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 19 POINTS

Upward Movement In Cross-rates Continued

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat And Linseed Steady On Reports Of Crop Damage

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

On Wednesday, cross rates continued their upward movement.

BETTER TENDENCY IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market showed a better tendency on the favourable result of elections, but price movements were narrow. The closing tone was firm.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold was easy but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY

Wheat and linseed ruled steady on reports of rust and heavy rains in Argentine damaging the crop

GILTEDGED SECURITIES QUIET

The London Stock Exchange displayed lack of interest and trading was extremely quiet. Giltedged securities also showed a reactionary feeling with very little business passing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Nov 7

Previous closing	12.03
To-day's opening	12.08
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	12.22
Difference	+.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Nov 7

Previous closing	6.53
To-day's opening	6.51
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	6.48
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

Aptil-May ..... Rs. 211

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 7

Cotton developed a somewhat better tendency on, improved sentiment due to the favourable result of elections but the market lacked follow-through and prices kept within a narrow range. Anxiety with regard to the foreign competition has been somewhat allayed by latest reports that supplies are limited and are not likely to affect the market unfavourably.

Traders on the whole continued to act with extreme caution awaiting further developments from Washington consequent upon Mr. Roosevelt's victory in elections. With a better feeling prevailing in other markets, cotton for December opened at 12.08 i.e. 5 points higher than the previous closing. Prices advanced on some speculative buying and covering influenced by steadiness of wheat and stock markets but the lack of response from Liverpool caused an easiness with December falling to 12.05. However on the reappearance of support, the quotation again rose to 12.08 at which level there was less activity.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.22 with a rise of 19 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 7

The following were the opening ranges.

December (12.08/12.07) 12.08/12.08
January (12.16/12.15) 12.19/12.18
March (12.18/12.17) 12.19/12.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 7

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.50) 6.52
American March (6.46) 6.48
Egyptian January (8.18) 8.32
Egyptian March (8.18) 8.31

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 7
10-30 p.m.

Broach A-M moved between Rs. 209 and Rs. 208-12 at night. The rate at 10-15 p.m. was Rs. 208-12 with New York futures about 3 points up.

KOMBAI CARDAMOM MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

Kombai, Nov. 7.

The Kombai cardamom market report is as under: As a result of to-day's auctions, prices per thulam of 810 tolas weight were as under:—Malabar Tharaipadam 22. Storepadams Estate-bulk 24/25. Mysore 26/27. Gandhipara Mysore 35. Sold 450 thulams. The market is firm.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Nov 7

Previous closing	4.98 7/8
To-day's opening	5.00 1/4
To-day's closing	5.00

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov 7

Previous closing	4.99 3/8
To-day's opening	4.99 3/4
To-day's closing	4.99 15/16
Difference	+.00 9/16

FRANC RATE

London, Nov 7

Previous closing	75.84
To-day's opening	75.93
To-day's closing	75.96
Difference	+.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 7

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99-3/4 and improved to 5.00-3/8 but thereafter movements slowed down.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.99 15/16.

The franc opened at 75.93 and then went up to 76.06.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.96.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 7

The market was quiet.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	23 7/16d.	23 7/16d.
Forward	23 9/16d.	23 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 7

Gold (£6-19-5 1/2) £6-19-1 1/2

BULLION

London, Nov. 7

In ... (mil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (23 7/16) 23 7/16
Gold per ounce (£6-19-5 1/2) £6-19-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov. 7

3 months (1/2 to 1/2 p.c.) 1/2 to 1/2 p.c.
4 months (9/16 to 9/16 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 11/16 p.c.) 11/16 to 11/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov. 7
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.68 7/8) 5.71 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.55) 37.56
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (58.18) 58.53.
London on Shanghai (7-3 7/8) 1-3 7/8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov 7

Silver opened ssteady at Rs. 64 7. 64/10 and 64/13/6. Trading was rather quiet in the absence of any stimulating news throughout the session. However later in the day on disappointing London cables prices slightly eased on local selling and closed steady at Rs. 64/6/6, 64/9/6 and 64/13.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/9/6, 34/10/6 and 34/11/6. The market displayed quieter tendency and owing to slightly improved sterling the market declined on some banks selling and closed steady at Rs. 34/9, 34/10 and 34/11.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Nov. 6.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Nov. sellers 17/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. May/Aug. paid 18/3.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 6.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6-5/16.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 7

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 61-1/4, March 65 and May 66-1/2. Trading was fairly active on some speculative purchases influenced by better foreign advices and reports of rust in Argentine.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 7

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 98-1/2. The market was fairly active on improved buying influenced by better atmospehre created by the election's result and also due to reports of rust in Argentine.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov 7

Argentine opened steady with December at 11.50. Prices were steady on rust reports and heavy showers of rain which has damaged crops but the quotation at noon remained unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Nov 7

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 5/8 buyers £228 3/4 sellers) £228 1/2 buyers £228 5/8 sellers, Quiet.
Lead (£10 1/4 buyers £10 3/8 sellers) £10 1/4 buyers £10 5/16 sellers, Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/2 to £31) £30 1/2 to £31
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0.10 3/4) 0.10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-2 1/2

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov. new crop (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 5/16 sellers
Dunlop Nov (£18 sellers) £18 sellers
Lightening Nov (£16 3/4 sellers) £16 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16) 6 3/8 paid and buyers
Jan-March (6 7/16) 6 1/2 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Nov (£11) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 5/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 1/4) £10 1/4 sellers

COTTON TELEGRAMS

Bombay, Nov 7

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: In consequence of resumption of trade with Germany there is a better demand for Egyptians. Favour buying Egyptian futures or buying Egyptians against sale Americans.

Liverpool: Better trade offtake following resumption of Anglo German trade. Strength Sakel due to increasing complaints in quality on this season's crop.

MARKETS VERY QUIET IN VIEW OF FRENCH POLITICAL OUTLOOK

NEW 3¼ p. c. 14½ MILLION £ AUSTRALIAN CONVERSION LOAN AT 99

Commodity Markets Weaker Except Rubber

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

On the Stock Exchange, with underwriting in progress for 3 1/4 per cent Australian conversion loan amounting over 14 1/2 million sterling at 99, gilt-edged securities were more subdued.

Although prices were scarcely affected in other sections, the undertone on the whole continued firm but in view of the French political outlook, markets generally closed very quiet.

Despite the overwhelming victory for a new deal in America, commodity markets with the exception of rubber were generally weaker owing to lower New York advices but Wall Street opened steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Nov 7

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan to-day closed at £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 7
3-30 p.m.

Giltedgeds were qtieter. Mining shares were firm but there was only small business. Industrials generally were very steady. The general tone was rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 5/8) £84 5/8
4 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/4) £107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£114 1/2) £114 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 7/8) £117 3/4
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 7/8) £105 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 1/4) £115 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c Preference cumulative (27-1 1/2) 27-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 5/8) 11 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5
Musical Industries (31-9) 31-0
Princhin Johnson (41-6) 41-6
Imperial Chemical Defd (35-1 1/2) 36-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ord (114-3) 115-3
Sanpauls 7 p.c. coffee
Realisation 1930 (96) 96
Dunlop Rubber (47-9) 48-7 1/2
University Ordinary (22-3) 22-3
Ford Motors (40-6) 40-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless (6 3/4) 6 3/4
British American Tobacco (118-6) 116-9
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (136-0) 136-0
P and O S N Co Defd (17-6) 17-6
Distillers (92-9) 92-9
Bredrurd Dyers (10-6) 10-6
British Celonese (10-6) 10-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-9) 65-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-9) 46-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (23) 23
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£110) £110

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51) £50 1/2
L M S Ford (£21 3/4) £21 3/4
L N E R Defd (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Southern Dutch (£21 1/2) £22 1/4
Landing Pass 5 p.c. Stock (£129 1/2) £129 1/8
London 'G' Stock (£87) £88

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (246-3) 245-0.
Godal (173-9) 176-3
Moddar New (76-2) 76-3
Sub Nigel (229-6) 223-9
Spring Mines (160-0) 159-3
Union Corporation (136-3) 135-0

INDIAN LOANS

London, Nov 7
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£85) £85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 3/4) £97 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1933/56 (£111 1/4) £111 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£114 1/4) £114 1/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£108 1/4) £108 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£100) £101 1/4
3 per cent Indian 1948/47 (£115 1/4) £115 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 3/4) £113 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23) 23
Empire of India and Ceylon (36-3) 35-7 1/2
Donaro Tea (51-3) 51-3

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (17-6) 17-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-3) 30-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydroy (56-3) 56-3
Burma Corporation (31-6) 31-9
Jio Tintogan (2.38) 2.41
East Rand Proprietary (19-6) 19-6
Rand Mines (133) 133-9

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (36-3) 36-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (43-9) 43-9
Burma Oil (77-6) 77-6
Mexican Eagle (6-6) 6-6
Shell Transport (42-6) 43-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£16 5/8) £18 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 7

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 29 7/8) dol 29 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/2) dol 10 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 32 1/2) dol 32 1/2
U S Steel (dol 74 3/4) dol 75

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 7th day of November 1934.

Broach Fully Good Quality.
Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May 1934-35
2-30 Rs. 209/4
4-30 Rs. 209/4
April-May.
Highest Rs. 209/4
Lowest Rs. 209

AMERICAN ELECTIONS

Mr. Roosevelt And "Radicalism"

The United States are now engrossed with the general political campaign for the local State and Congressional elections, due on November 6.

The Republicans are launching a wide attack against Democratic policies, but it is universally conceded that the Democrats will win most of the important contests and retain the overwhelming control of both branches of Congress, writes the New York Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The chief Republican agrument is that the Democrats are "bribing" voters by the distribution of Federal funds. In the past, however, such arguments have rather tended to help the other side, each voter showing a disconcerting willingness to accept a situation of "bribery" if only he is assured he himself will get his fair share of the "bribes."

In certain States, such as Michigan, Republican candidates have found Mr. Roosevelt so popular that they have not dared attack his policies and have contented themselves with criticising the local Democratic candidates on personal grounds.

Meanwhile, strong efforts are being made by the Democratic Administration to free itself from the charge of "Radicalism." Renewed reports of a possible currency inflation have been vigorously repudiated by authoritative spokesmen, who point out that a further reduction of the gold content of the dollar would not be inflation but actually an assurance against it.

Mr. Raymond Moley, an original member of the President's "Brain Trust" and now editor of the weekly journal "To-day," has been holding a series of "dinner conferences" with the country's leading bankers and industrialists, at which he has brought these men the comforting tidings that Mr. Roosevelt is as conservative as they. He denounces Mr. Upton Sinclair, the novelist, who is standing for Governorship of California on a semi-Socialistic platform as a Democratic candidate, thus counteracting the impression that the President is sympathetic to him.

Business men are being told that the President is now growing cold towards Mr. J. M. Keynes's doctrine of ending depression through vast expenditure on public works, and it is reported that his present policy inclines towards giving the unemployed only the minimum necessary to maintain them, partly by direct cash payments and partly through "made work" fitted to their training and abilities.

It is possible, of course, that these reassurances are intended only for immediate political purposes and will be modified after the election, especially if the Democrats are overwhelmingly successful. In the meantime, however, they have served to encourage the business community, which had developed an almost panic psychology through the downward drift of trade throughout the summer.

Rugby Union Matches

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules today:—

Middlesex 9, Surrey 13.
Guy's Hospital 9, Cambridge University 49.
Oxford University 0, Leicester 11.
St. Bart's Hospital 0, Army XV 9.—Reuter's Special.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Nov. 7

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—In consequence of resumption of trade with Germany there is a better demand for Egyptians. Favour buying Egyptian futures or buying Egyptians against sale Americans.

Liverpool.—Better trade offtake following resumption of Anglo German trade. Strength Sakel due to increasing complaints in quality of this season's crop.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

	Liverpool, Nov. 6. 10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
November 1934 ..		6.58
December 1934 ..		6.54
January 1935 ..	6.50	6.53
February 1935 ..		6.51
March 1935		6.49
April 1935		6.46
May 1935		6.44
June 1935		6.42
July 1935		6.40
August 1935		6.34
September 1935 ..		6.29
October 1935		6.23
November 1935 ..		6.22
Middling Spot ..		6.78

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
November 1934	8.26
December 1934	8.24
January 1935	8.27
March 1935	8.27
May 1935	8.27
July 1935	8.27
F.G.F. Spot	8.47

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.12
Fine (Good Staple)	5.27
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.42
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.99
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.14
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.29
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.21
Fine	3.31
Superfine	3.32
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.36
Fine	3.46
Superfine	3.56

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 6.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Nov./Dec. sellers 21/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Nov./Dec. sellers 22/3.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels Nov./Dec. sellers 25/3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 6.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	68
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	85-3/4
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97 3/4
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	84-7/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	107-1/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	105-7/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	117-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	115-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	132-1/2
National Bank of India ..	46-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 6.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-1/2
Yellow Metal	34-3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	229-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 6.

Silver—Quietly steady.
Spot—23-7/16.
Forward—23-9/16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 6.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/19/5-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 6.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.43
Amsterdam	7.38-1/4
Brussels	21.38
Madrid	36.59
Milan	58.43
Berne	15.34-1/2
Paris	75.84
Pragne	119
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate ..	4.99-3/7

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 6.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £9/5/0.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £10/2/6.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £11/0/0.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cong't) C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. selers £10/5/0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £10/0/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

Advertising For Lawyers

A SAMPLE FROM AMERICA

"We aim to please, and our aim is good."
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Attorneys and Councillors at Law.
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DEGREES IN CABINET SECRECY

State Documents Strictly Barred Even From Mnisters' Wives

What is the difference between "confidential," "secret," and most secret" when these words are marked on official documents?

This is one of the questions people have been asking since the news was made public that ex-Cabinet Ministers have been requested to return any Cabinet documents in their possession. Are there degrees of Cabinet secrecy?

There are. The rough rule used to be that a Minister might tell his friends about anything marked "confidential" but was not not allowed to use it in a speech. He was permitted to tell his wife, but nobody else, about papers which were marked secret." But anything described as "most secret" had to be kept strictly to himself.

That applied to documents such as memoranda by Ministers circulated to all members of the Cabinet. The actual minutes of Cabinet meetings have never been circulated.

At one time no minute was taken of a Cabinet meeting, and even the blotting-paper which lay on the table in front of Ministers was destroyed after the sitting was over. They only record of the proceedings was the letter which the Prime Minister wrote to the Sovereign.

This sometimes led to the curious situation that nobody was quite sure afterwards as to what decision the Cabinet had come to on a certain suject. So letters like the following, written by Lord Hartington's private secretary to Mr. Gladstone's private secretary fifty years ago, and quoted in the House of Lords in 1932 were not unknown:

"Harcourt and Chamberlain have both been here this morning and at my chief about yesterday's Cabinet proceedings. They cannot agree about what occurred. There must have been some decision, as Bright's resignation shows. My chief has told me to ask you what the devil was decided, for he'll be damned if he knows. Will you ask Mr. G. in more conventional and less pungent tones."—"Answers."

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1934

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Anti-Indian Propaganda In Germany

How It Should Be Counter-Acted

"There are no Indian families who have settled in Germany, to my knowledge. It is very difficult for an Indian to earn anything in Germany For, before the Indians pass any examination written assurances have to be given that they would not practise in Germany," said Dr. S. C. Guha in the course of a second interview given to the "Chronicle" reporter.

Dr. Guha says that the well-known cultural Akademie the Duetsche Akademie, is State-controlled, and that he has no illusions about the Nazi thoroughness in centralisation.

As it was very difficult to get true information about the state of affairs in Nazi Germany, Dr. Guha was asked to clarify some questions about which he had better knowledge as a 'man on the spot.'

Q: After more than a year of Nazi rule, has the position of the people improved?

A: How can the position of the people improve when the retail prices of daily necessaries have shot up and the wages have gone down?

Unemployment has gone down on paper by shifting the burden of unemployment benefit to the Welfare Association in a large number of cases.

Q: What was the repercussion in Germany of the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and M. Barthou?

A: You can judge from the fact that just before the murder of both, King Alexander and M. Barthou, the Macedonian Terrorist Organisation, published in their newspaper in Germany a threat, that both of them would be prevented from carrying out their plans. In Germany all foreigners' activities, considered prejudicial to German international relations were strictly censored. Yet this could find circulation.

Q: How long, do you think, would Nazi regime continue in Germany?

A: Nazism has come to stay in the modern Germany and may, perhaps, last till the next war of which signs are not lacking, and which may break out on the Continent any moment.

NEED FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

Asked about the measures he suggested for counteracting anti-Indian propaganda, Dr. Guha said: "There should be a strong critical attitude of all German activities touching Indian interests on the part of the Indian Press. Foreign centres of propaganda should be established by the Congress under its direct supervision. A special Foreign Relations Committee is absolutely necessary.

COMPENSATION TO MR. NAMBIAR.

For the first time definite information was furnished by Dr. Guha about the compensation, which the German Government had paid Mr. Nambiar when he was arrested.

"During the incarceration of several Indians, Messrs. Nambiar and Naidu were under the impression that I was also in some prison and communications were naturally delayed. It was only after some days that having received information as to where Mr. Nambiar was kept, I went and saw him and took steps for securing his release.

BRITISH CONSUL'S INDIFFERENT ATTITUDE.

"Now Mr. Nambiar is compensated for the losses he sustained at the hands of the Nazis and the German Government have also rescinded the Expulsion Order against him.

"Thanks to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, these steps were possible.

"In this connection, the attitude of the British Consul is interesting to note. His exertions in the matter were half-hearted.

Exactly one week before Mr. Nambiar was released from the Police lock-up (Schutzhaft), I informed the British Consul that delay in Mr. Nambiar's release was due to the fact that his passport was lost by the Nazi Storm-Troopers and that they had nothing against him. Even then, he did not take immediate steps to get him released. And on account of this Mr. Nambiar had to stay in prison for a week longer than was necessary.

In a series of questions and answers Dr. Guha then proceeded to explain the exact conditions in Germany of which every Indian visitor to that country should take note.

Q: Do Indian students receive better treatment elsewhere on the Continent?

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

A: Great facilities are obtained for 'bona fide' students in Switzerland, France and Czecho-Slovakia, where Indians are not subjected to any disabilities.

Q: May I invite your attention to a statement published on 10-9-1934 in the "Bombay Chronicle," from the pen of Dr. Taraknath Das, who says: "Let this be fully understood by the Indian public and the leaders that no country would countenance activities against a friendly nation by students from foreign lands. It may lead to international difficulties."

A: In answer to this, I can only add that I consider it the duty of every Nationalist to do all his best to make Indians politically-minded. So far as I remember, during my five years' experience in Berlin, the so-called Indian Communist element in Berlin had been a fabrication of fertile brains, who lost all influence with the Indian student population. If the German Government does not want Indians to defend their own national interests in Germany, it is their proper field to say so in unambiguous terms and it is not for an Indian to come to the rescue of a foreign Government against Indians themselves without any cause or reason.'

Q: Is the Duetsche Akademie under the subsidy of the State and under the State-control? Dr. Theirfielder, the Secretary of the Akademie, repudiates the above statements and states that it is not under State control.

NAZI THOROUGHNESS!

A: The answer to the first part is an emphatic 'Yes.' And to the second part, I must say that Dr. Theirfielder's idea of control is quite different from what other civilized people consider it. We have no illusions in the Nazi thoroughness in centralisation.

Q: What is the general opinion in Berlin about the 4 million votes that went against Herr Hitler?

A: Whether it is 4 million or 14 million it is difficult to tell. The validity and the value of the votes rest upon the fact that they are freely exercised and then properly checked and counted. But when it had become difficult to differentiate between the voter and the returning officer in their functions, and if both had thus become one and the same, 4 or 14 millions have the same meaning.

I consider it very courageous for those people who had recorded their "no." They really form the very core of the German culture which is one of the proudest assets of humanity.

A VAIN THREAT.

Q: Dr. Theirfielder has issued a threat 'inter alia,' that the Akademie would have to reconsider issuing scholarships to Indian students, in view of the alleged propaganda they carried on against the Akademie.

Q: Does it affect the position of the Indian students?

A: These scholarships do not mean any great sacrifice on the part of Germany and to get propagandists at the monthly cost of 30 marks a month is rather more profitable to the German Nazis than to the Indians. And I am sure that the threat will never be carried out. And even if it is carried out we do not lose much. Anyhow we do not want to send beggars to Germany.

Q: Are there any Indian families who have settled in Germany?

A: Not to my knowledge. I have pointed out already, it is very difficult for an Indian to earn anything in Germany. Before the Indians pass any examinations written assurances have to be given that they would not practise in Germany.

The interview drew to a close with a brief chat, during which Dr. Guha said, "You can understand the joke of pure Nordic race in Germany, when Hitler the Fuhrer himself, is not a German. His grandfather was a Jew. His father had changed his name and got a job as customs-collector in Austria and Hitler is an Austrian by birth and Jewish in blood."

PORT PROBLEM TO BE SETTLED

Conference Between Maritime States And Indian Govt. To Be Held Soon

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAYAJIGANJ, Oct. 7.

It is understood that a conference between Maritime States and the Indian Government is to be held at New Delhi, in the third week of November for settlement of port problem. Porbander, Morvi and certain other Kathiawar States will participate.

The discussion will be about the Abu Conference proposals, customs quota, Viramgam cordon and other relevent matters.

It is learnt that Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, who is now in Madras will proceed direct to Delhi for discussing Port and other problems of Bhavnagar. Minor ports problem is also to be solved regarding phrase for phrase for the present, which the State wants that it should be withdrawn and which the Indian Government had explained stating that they might at the same time be assured that the Government of India have no intention of modifying the arrangements regarding the minor ports, unless some unforeseen contingency which necessitates this action arises. This distinction according to the Indian States' Enquiry Committee of 1932 may become of vital importance in the not far distant future.

The Okha port problem is also pending for final settlement.

Cambay State is anxious to retrieve ancient glories of the port. It is certainly desirable that the Port controversies are decided finally for India's industrial progress.

PLANS OF FUTURE ADMINISTRATION

Kapurthala Likely To Discuss Problem With Viceroy

KAPURTHALA, Nov. 7

The Maharaja of Kapurthala accompanied by personal staff will reach Delhi on November 9 and will be the guest of the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon.

The Maharaja is likely to take the opportunity to discuss affairs of his State and his plans regarding future administration.

The Chief Minister Sir Abdul Hamid has already arrived in Delhi.—A. P.

BUILDING ABLAZE

Bhuleshwar Fireworks Shop Gutted

The unusual sight of two figures leaping out of the window of a three storied building; men, women and children running helter skelter screaming Fire! Fire!! amidst the spluttering of a whole heap of crackers in the early hours of Wednesday morning gave the signal to passers-by to summon the fire brigade.

When the fire Brigades arrived they found the shop of Jetalal Maneckchand, which had been temporarily converted into a cracker and fire-works shop ablaze and the whole building enveloped in smoke.

A BIG LEAP.

Jetalal and his wife who reside on the first floor of the building in Bhuleshwar Road, found their way out of the room but they could not come down the stairway as the flames were rapidly spreading and the staircase was enveloped in flames. They ran back into their room and together leaped out of the window. The woman escaped injuries, but Jethalal was soon after removed to the Hospital.

Firemen Control Outbreak

With a copious supply of water the fire engines brought the fire under control before any damage could be done to the temple which adjoins this building.

The damage is estimated to be about Rs. 3,000.

VICEROY'S PILOT'S NARROW ESCAPE

Rifle Rack Saves Sergeant From Smash

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7

A police officer acting as the pilot of the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon on their road journey to Meerut narrowly escaped being killed.

The Officer concerned Mr. Nibbet, a Sergeant of Delhi Police while riding a motor cycle dashed against a rack of rifles belonging to the guard on the Jumna river, struck against the wall of the bridge, made a complete somersault and was pinned underneath the vehicle. He was taken to the hospital where he is making satisfactory progress. The motor cycle was completely smashed.

It is believed if the rifle rack had not been there between the machine and the wall the collision might have proved fatal.—A. P.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION OF BOYS

Middle Aged Man Arrested In Benares

BENARES, Nov. 6.

A middle aged man was arrested in Benares on suspicion of seducing minor boys.

He was arrested while collecting donations for the Bishuddhanand Anathalaya, Cawnpore. When he was searched after arrest a piece of crescent-shaped bone was found in his possession. It is said he used to mesmerise boys by means of this piece of bone. Four boys including a Mohamedan boy were found with him.

The man has been kept in police custody and has given out his name as Sukhnandan Lal. Sometimes he says he belongs to Cawnpore and sometimes to Shanajahanpore.—United Press.

Travancore Chief Inspects Nayar Brigade

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 7

The Nayar Brigade grounds presented a gay appearance this morning when in the presence of a large gathering officials and non-officials a military parade was held in honour of the birthday of his Highness.

His Highness accompanied by A.D.C's inspected the troops who presented arms and lustily raised three cheers to the Maharaja.—A. P.

FREE FIGHT IN NAGPUR MEETING

Malaviyaji's Refusal To Answer Question First Creates Trouble

NAGPUR, No. 7.

There was a free fight between the Congressmen and the supporters of Dr. Moonje and Mr. Patwardhan this morning when Pandit Malaviya addressed a meeting.

Mr. Naidu a Congressman, asked Panditji to reply to the questions asked him at last night's meeting, regarding the authorship of the Award before commencing the speech.

Pandit Malaviya replied that he would answer them in the course of his speech but Mr. Naidu insisted upon the replies being given first.

This was the signal for the trouble and pandemonium followed. Mr. Naidu was removed from the meeting and, it is alleged, assaulted.

Pandit Malaviya spoke for half and hour, criticising the Congress attitude towards the Communal Award.

Dr. Moonje also addressed the meeting.

Pandit Malaviya left from Calcutta by this morning's Calcutta Mail and leaves Calcutta to-morrow night and reaches Bihar on November 9. He will tour in Bihar till November 14.—United Press.

COUNTRY IS GREATER THAN CONGRESS

Nation Must Give Clear Verdict Against Award, Says Malaviya

NAGPUR, Nov. 7.

"The country is greater than the Congress. I therefore appeal to the nation to give a clear verdict against Communal Award before it is embodied in the new constitution", declared Pandit Malaviya in a speech lasting an hour at an election meeting last night in the city. He was convinced that the Congress would revise its policy if the country declared itself against the Award in the same way as the Congress had abandoned the futile policy of boycott of Legislatures and now decided to enter in the Legislatures. The Pandit concluded exhorting voters to support Dr. Moonje in the Assembly election, polling for which takes place here on 12th November. The Pandit's speech was listened to in silence by the audience. Then followed questions amidst scenes of tense excitement confusion and uproar. Both Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje were frequently interrupted by hostile group of audience, raising up several items. Excitement increased in closing stages of the meeting which terminated after midnight when hot words were exchanged and minor scuffles ensued. Stones and shoes were also flung on the crowd soon after the meeting was dissolved and the car conveying Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje was mobbed by some members of the crowd which did not disperse for some time and the cars light was smashed.

Pandit Malaviya who arrived last evening stays the whole of to-day Mr. M. S. Aney is expected to-day.

CHIEF JUSTICE OPENS DHARMASHALA

BENARES, Nov. 6.

Last evening the opening ceremony of Bireswar Pande Dharamshala was performed by Mr. Monmotha Mukherjee, Chief Justice of Calcutta, with great pomp and eclat.

This Dharamshala was built by Babu Manmohan Pande and named after his father. The building contains 49 rooms which may be used as bed rooms and in addition, there are a sufficient number of kitchens with adequate sanitary arrangements.

The entire building is fitted with electric lights and besides masonry wells, there is a modern tube well fitted with electric pump.—United Press.

'FIRM BELIEVER IN POSSIBILITY OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY'

"Approach Hindu Friends In Right Spirit", Says Sir S. N. Bhutto To Surat Anjuman-e-Islam

(From A Correspondent)

SURAT, (By Mail).

The members of the Anjuman-e-Islam, Surat, in the course of a welcome address to Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government, say:—

Our difficulties in the progress of education are many, the chief being the want of trained male and female teachers and a separate Supervisor for Urdu schools. Our next grievance is about inadequate representation on the Local Self-Governing bodies. It is needless to mention to you, Sir, that we as a minority community have to meet with many handicaps in the local bodies, and so long as something is not done to increase representation of the Muslims either by way of nomination or by giving larger number of seats than are given to them, at present, by way of election, their voice in the working of the local bodies will be ineffective. We therefore pray and hope that you will be pleased to remedy our grievance in this matter wherever it exists.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION IN SERVICES.

Our next grievance is about inadequate representation of the Muslims in Government services as well as in the services of the local bodies. With regard to the latter, although the grievance may appear less important, it is still a matter that deserves consideration. As a concrete instance, we beg your leave to cite the example of the Surat Borough Municipality, where out of the total strength of 180 persons on the clerical staff drawing less than Rs. 50 p.m., only 12 persons are Muslims, and out of the twenty-nine servants drawing a salary of over Rs. 50 only one is a Muslim. We, therefore, pray, that you will be pleased to aid us in remedying our aforesaid grievances.

SIR BHUTTO'S REPLY.

Though I feel keenly on the subject of education, this subject is not in my portfolio, and I think it would not be proper for me to comment officially on the problems and questions raised by you. I shall bring them to the notice of my Hon'ble Colleague the Minister of Education, who, I am sure will give them his fullest consideration.

As regards the inadequate representation of your community in Government service, I admit that your grievance is genuine in many cases. Government have full sympathy with your aspirations, and have issued repeated orders that due regard should be paid to the claims of intermediate classes, among whom Mahomedans are included. In accordance with these orders, as fit members of your community become available for recruitment they will obtain a greater and greater share in the personnel of the administration.

LOATH TO INTERFERE.

I am sorry to hear that the Surat Municipal service does not contain many members of your community. But I am loath to interfere in the internal administration of local bodies as such interference will be the negation of the principle of local self-government. A better solution of the problem will be for you to persuade the councillors to do justice to the claims of all sections of the public. There are good and honest and just men in all communities, and I am a firm believer in the possibility of Hindu-Muslim unity, and have no doubt that if you approach your Hindu friends in the right spirit of friendliness, they will be reasonable enough to do you ample justice.

MOMIN CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Sjt. Abdul Majid Ansari, Secretary, Publicity Board, Gaya, wires:—

Arrangements of 5th session of the All-India Momin Conference are nearing completion. The Chairman of the Reception Committee has announced the programme for the session:—

10th November morning, arrival of the President-elect; 2 p.m. Subjects Committee meeting; at 7 p. m. the lecture of religious heads.

11th November morning, arrival of Hon'ble Minister for Education; 11 a.m. first sitting of the Conference; 7 p.m. second sitting of the Conference.

12th November 2 p.m., third sitting of the Conference; 8 p.m. concluding sitting.

STATUS OF LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

Frontier Council Passes Amendment Bill

PESHAWAR, Nov. 7

The Frontier Council passed without discussion an official bill enforcing the Provisions of the Legal Practitioners Act of 1879 with certain amendments.

The Finance Member said, the bill aimed at control of the status of legal practitioners. The council adjourned till to-morrow when Shariat Bill enforcing Islamic Law regarding inheritance and other rights of women will be discussed.—A. P.

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